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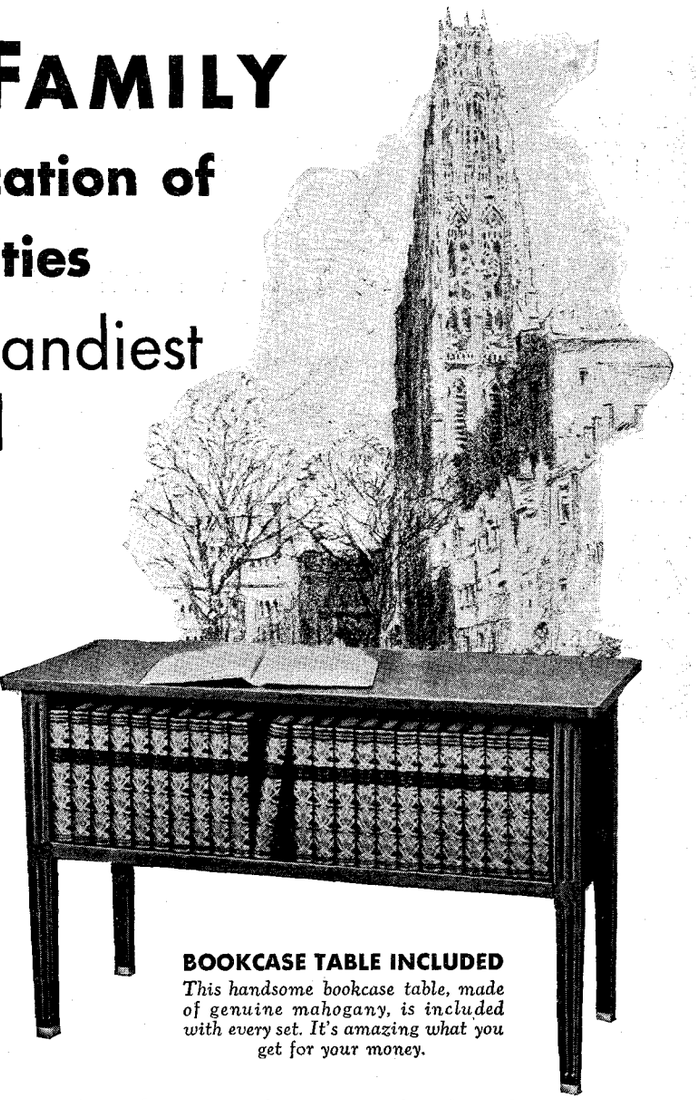

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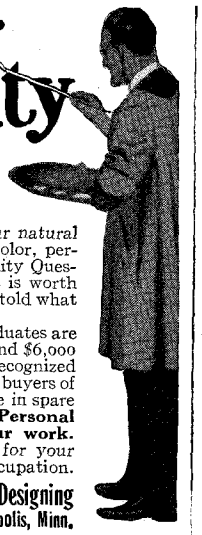

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 15.—Stanley Baldwin, former British Prime Minister and leader of the Conservative party, issues a statement condemning the MacDonald Government's unemployment dole, and saying that when the Conservative party returns to power it will put a protective tariff on all manufactured products.

Paul Loebe, Socialist, is reelected President of the new German Reichstag, and Franz Stoehr, a Fascist, is elected first Vice-President.

The Rev. Bert N. Nelson, of the American Lutheran Mission, is reported captured by Chinese Communist bandits at Kwangshan and held for heavy ransom.

October 16.—Pernambuco falls to the Brazilian rebels, and the State of Espirito Santo is invaded by revolutionary troops from Minas Geraes.

Chancellor Bruening, in his opening address to the new German Reichstag, says that the deficit in the current fiscal year will probably be more than $250,000,000, and urges that the Government's fiscal reforms be adopted to avert a moratorium.

October 17.—Gregor Strasser, a Fascist, announces in the German Reichstag that the Fascist policy includes abrogation of the Versailles Treaty, revision of the Young plan and a moratorium, restoration of universal military service, and efforts for peace, but a resort to war if necessary to achieve German independence.

Brazilian Federal troops capture 300 rebels at Itarare.

October 18.—Chancellor Bruening's coalition government wins a vote of confidence in the Reichstag, 318 to 236.

October 19.—Six hundred and fifty persons are burned to death in the teahouse district of Wuchow, in western Kwantung Province, China.

The State of Espirito Santo, Brazil, is reported in possession of the Minas Geraes revolutionary troops. Fighting is reported in the State of Minas Geraes and on the borders of the States of Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, and São Paulo.

Wing Com. Charles Kingsford-Smith reaches Australia from England in the record flying-time of 9 days, 23½ hours, or 5 days, 2½ hours better than the previous record.

October 20.—The British Government decides to set up a legislative council to govern Palestine, and announces that suspension of Jewish immigration is justified, and that the Government will not be moved by any threats from pursuing a policy "which aims at promoting the interests of both Arabs and Jews in a manner consistent with the obligations which the mandate imposes." Dr. Chaim Weizmann resigns as President of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and of the Zionist World Organization in protest against the British policy.

Leaders of the Brazilian revolution claim occupation of all the seaboard States except Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Bahia.

Gen. Valerian Weyler, who was Governor of Cuba just before the Spanish-American War, and whose severe rule brought on the conflict, dies at his home in Madrid. He was ninety-two.

October 21.—An explosion of dynamite in a coal-mine at Alsdorf, Germany, kills hundreds of miners and injures scores of others.

Seven Catholic priests and ten nuns are abducted, and two of the priests are murdered by Chinese outlaws in Central Kiangsi Province.

Lord Melchett resigns as chairman of the Council and Political Committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, in protest against the new Palestine policy of the British Government.

Domestic

October 15.—Secretary of State Stimson announces that the Brazilian Government has the right to buy war supplies in this country.

The American Federation of Labor adopts a resolution demanding reduction in hours of work, stabilization of industry and establishment of a nation-wide system of employment exchanges, and asking President Hoover to appoint a national committee to recommend immediate relief measures. Resolutions favoring compulsory unemployment insurance under Federal and State supervision are referred to the executive council for study.

October 16.—William Green is reelected President of the American Federation of Labor, and Vancouver, British Columbia, is selected as the next convention city. The Federation urges further restriction of immigration during periods of depression.

October 17.—President Hoover appoints six Cabinet officers and Gov. Eugene Meyer of the Federal Reserve Board as a committee to formulate and submit plans to aid the unemployed during the winter.

October 18.—The fishing schooner *Gertrude L. Thebaud* of Gloucester, Massachusetts, wins the second of the international races and the cup from the *Bluenose* of Lunenberg, Nova Scotia.

October 21.—Col. Arthur Woods, former Police Commissioner of New York City, is appointed by President Hoover to head the national organization for relief of the unemployed.

Felix M. Warburg resigns as chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, because of what he terms Great Britain's "cruel betrayal of trusteeship" in Palestine.

No Gossip.—The witness was certainly no chicken, and the young barrister thought it would be to his advantage to get her rattled.

"And now, madam," he said, "I must ask a personal question. How old are you?"

"Young man," she replied, "it isn't more than an hour since the Judge, there, objected to hearsay evidence. And I don't remember being born, all I know of it is hearsay."—*Montreal Star.*

And That's That.—"Is it very far to the next town?"

"Well, it seems further'n it is, but it ain't."—*Capper's Weekly.*

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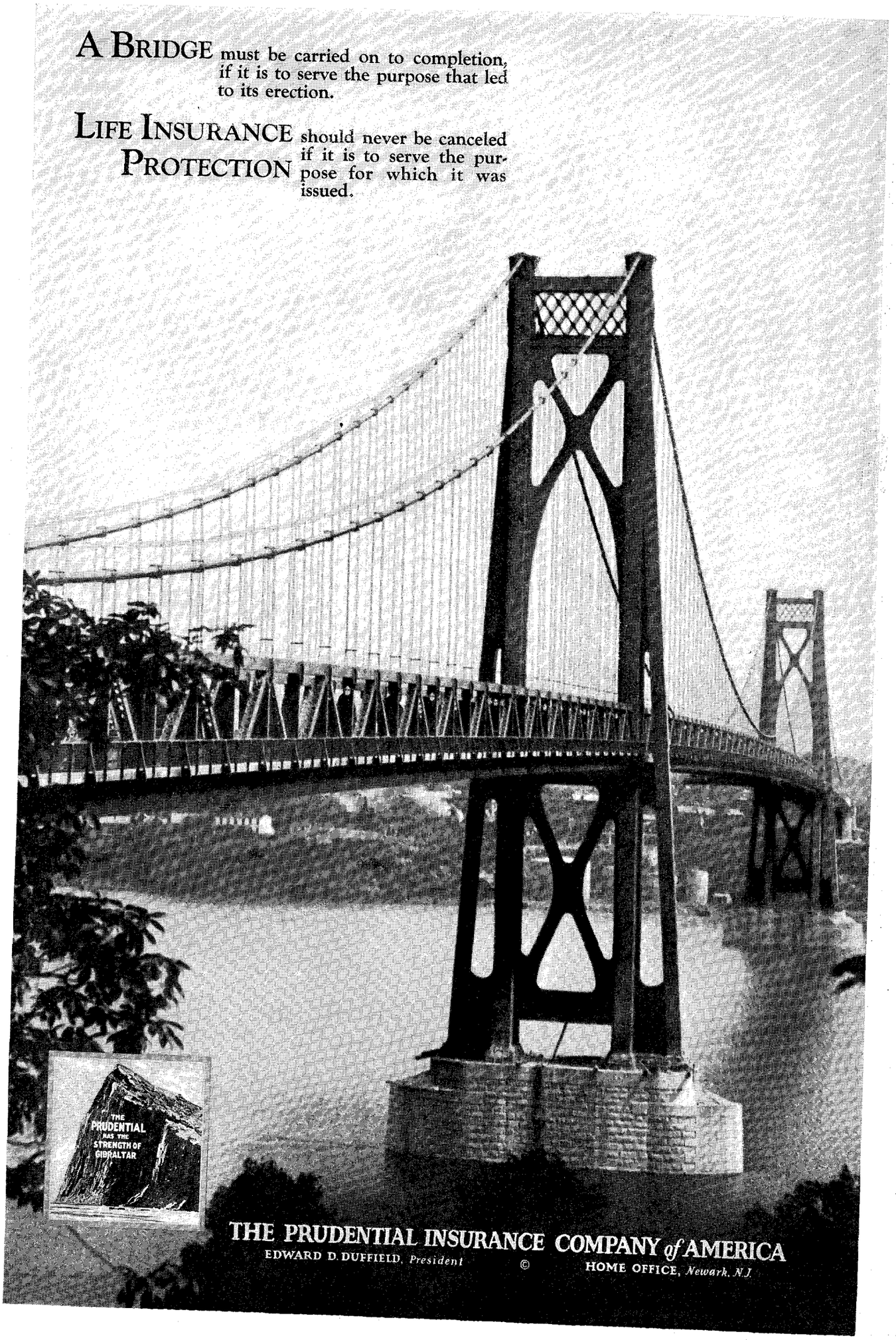

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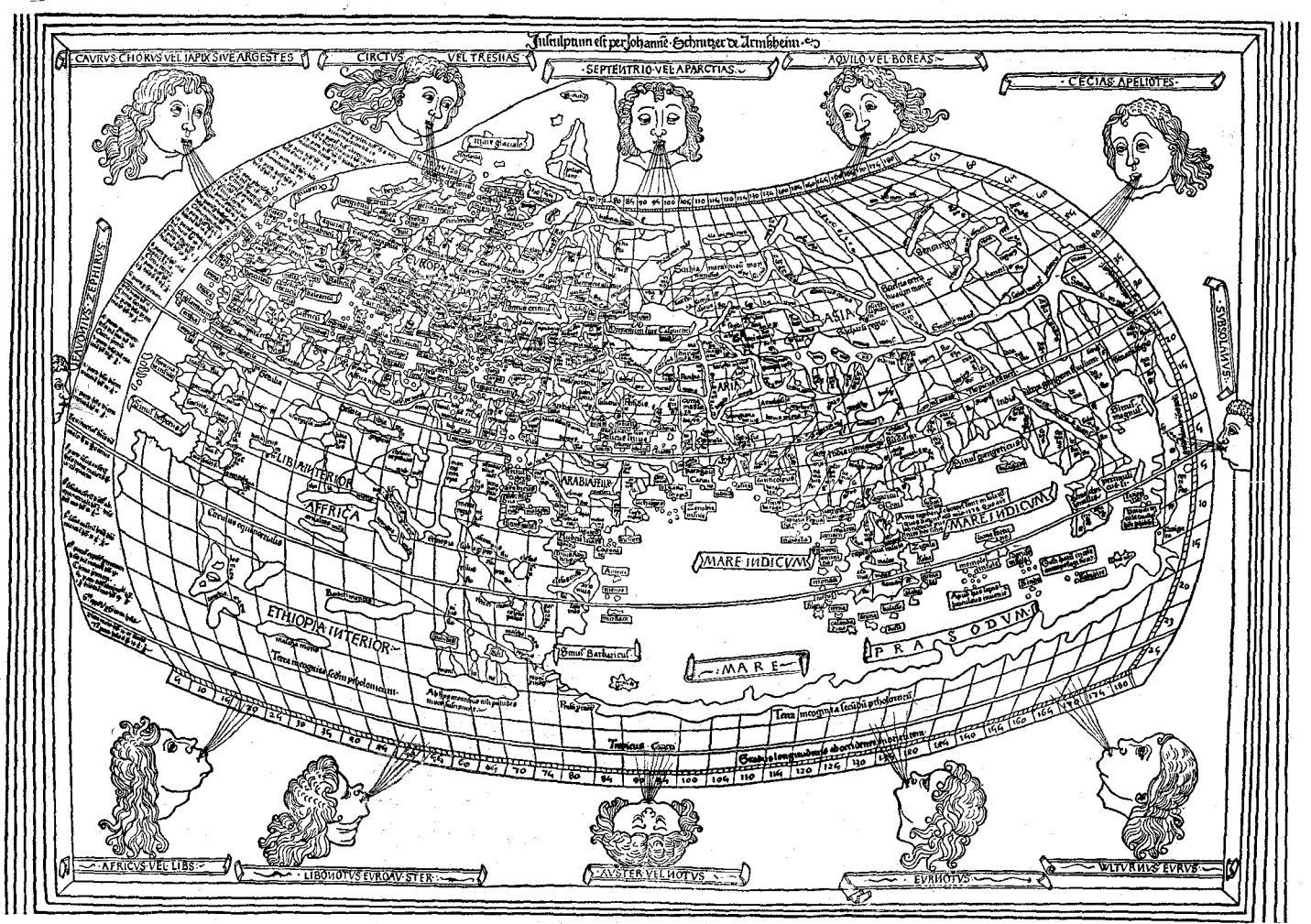

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1930

TOPICS OF THE DAY

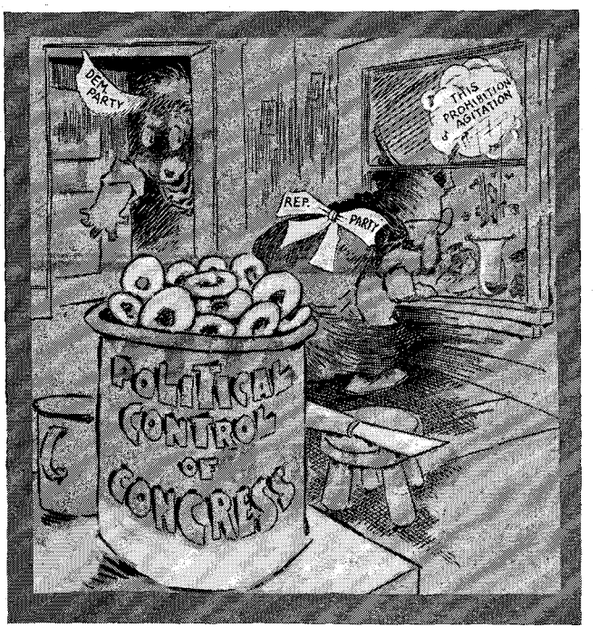
Next Tuesday's Upheaval

THE SEISMOGRAPH IS REGISTERING a political earthquake. Next Wednesday morning we shall know whether it is a major catastrophe or a gentle tremor of the political terra firma.

The truth is, according to such an experienced political observer as David Lawrence, that the politicians are frankly puzzled; they haven't any real line on whether Congress will stay Republican in both Houses, or whether an overthrow awaits the G. O. P.

Everybody seems to agree that there will be Democratic gains, if only as a normal reaction from the Hoover landslide. Thus, as the Minneapolis *Tribune* puts it, "the fact of upheaval may be established, with some certainty, in advance; but the extent of that upheaval, and its effects on House control, is anybody's guess."

"With hard times visibly influencing voters, with the reaction against national Prohibition assuming ominous proportions, and with party lines going down on every side," the election of a new Congress on Tuesday will, in the words of a Chicago *Tribune* writer, "be one of the most significant and momentous in many years."



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A Republican Warning

Somebody had better watch out.
—Hanny in the Philadelphia "Inquirer."

SENATORS are to be chosen in thirty-four States, while Representatives are to be picked in every Congressional district in the country, and seldom, says Charles G. Ross in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, has there been so much talk about it—

"Here is a straightout wet-and-dry contest; here is a battle in which a Republican is seeking Democratic support, and a Democrat is angling for Republican votes; here is a contest among two women and a man; here is a New England State, Coolidge's own, which seems about to have two Democratic Senators for the first time since the organization of the Republican party. And, in general, making all due allowance for local issues, here is a national referendum on the acts and omissions of the present Republican Administration."

Officially, the regular party leaders seem confident enough. Jouett Shouse, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee, comes forward with a statement that his party has a fair chance to win a majority of one in the Senate, and is absolutely sure to attain an actual majority in the House. To do the latter will require a gain of 54 seats from the Republicans. Mr. Shouse's figures "show a minimum of 60 seats in this category." And Mr. Shouse wants it definitely understood that when he says control he does not mean "control through a coalition with the progressive wing of the Republican party in the House," but "a definite working majority of the Democratic party, regardless of Republican rifts and factions in the House membership." Mr. Shouse expects to make his gains chiefly in the South, New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Middle West.

Oh, no, says Chairman Will R. Wood, of the National Republican Congressional Committee, "the Republican landslide of 1928 is not going to be followed by a landslide in the opposite direction on November 4." Of course, Mr. Wood expects that "some of the seats unexpectedly captured by Republicans in 1928 will go back to their normal moorings this year," but—

"Generally, we will hold our own. We also will capture a few districts now represented by Democrats.

"I confidently and unhesitatingly assert the next House of Representatives not only will be Republican, but safely Republican."

REPUBLICAN campaign managers, according to one New York *Times* dispatch, concede the loss of about 27 House seats.

"There is no escaping the conclusion that the Republican party is about to take an awful walloping," admits the Washington correspondent of the Republican Boston *Transcript*. Remembering the Republican loss of the House of Representatives in 1910, which was followed by the election of a Democratic President in 1912, the New York *Times* (Dem.) observes: "This year economic conditions, the espousal of Prohibition repeal by the Northern and Eastern Democrats, and the unpopularity of the tariff bill have placed the Republicans in a position resembling the one in 1910." It seems to the Asheville *Citizen* (Dem.) quite evident "that the Republicans are bracing themselves for the shock of losing the House."

However, the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.), while admitting that the Republicans expect to lose "most of their abnormally large majority of 103 seats in the House," calls attention to the large Republican majority in the September election in Maine as proof that there is no sign this year "of the usual mid-term revolt against the national Administration."

Democratic hopes for success in 1932 seem ill founded to the

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Fargo *Forum* (Ind.). It agrees that the present business depression is good campaign material for the Democrats this year. But, it argues, "they will not have it as an issue in 1932; by that time the depression will be ended." And the North Dakota paper is inclined to think that by that time the tariff and the Farm Board

His Usual Pre-Election Dream
—North in the Washington "Post."

will be Republican assets instead of liabilities, so that for the long pull, to use a stock-market phrase, "Mr. Hoover is riding high despite all the criticism now heaped on his head, despite all the troubles he has fallen heir to."

Several Republican papers call upon their readers not to be persuaded by the Democrats to strike at the Hoover Administration as the means of expressing their dissatisfaction with business conditions. "A hostile or deadlock Congress or one with a commanding alliance sufficient to block legislation will be inimical to progress building," contends the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.). Says the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.):

"The people can not change their President for two years, and they can only make a bad matter worse by surrounding him with a Congress pledged in advance to work against him, and to throw the Government into political chaos."

From the columns and columns of political analyses, estimates, and forecasts written these passing weeks by Washington correspondents and special political writers, we can call attention to only a few typical conclusions. David Lawrence of the Consolidated Press believes that the Republicans are really worried lest the Democrats gain control of the House. On the other hand, Theodore C. Wallen of the New York *Herald Tribune*, after studying the political situation in the important Middle Western section of the country, can discover "no signs of a landslide such as is considered necessary to upset Republican control of Congress." Mark Sullivan of the same newspaper thinks the Republicans may lose three seats in the Senate and may possibly lose enough seats in the House to give its control to a Democratic-insurgent bloc. Writes Arthur Sears Henning in the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.):

"With the anti-Hoover Republican insurgents holding the balance of power in the Senate, and altogether likely to achieve a similar position in the House, if indeed the Democrats do not capture that body entirely, it is already evident that the President faces an unsympathetic if not obstructive Congress during the remainder of his term of office."

Charles G. Ross of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.) is convinced that the Democrats will control the next House either alone or with the help of the insurgent group. Republican leaders, three weeks before the election, privately estimated the certain Republican majority in the next House at 15, asserts the Washington correspondent of *The New Republic*, who signs himself T. R. B. This is the conclusion reached by Elliott Thurston of the New York *World* (Dem.):

"From surveys of the political situation throughout the country both Republican and Democratic leaders are agreed that the overturn on November 4 is sure to put a Democratic—Independent-Republican combination in actual, if not nominal, control of the House as well as the Senate."

Naturally this brief summary can not include the scores of interesting dispatches analyzing the political drift in a number of States, where particularly interesting and dramatic campaigns are coming to a close, as in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Illinois.

Glancing at some of these complicated fights, Frederick R. Barkley of the Baltimore *Evening Sun* (Ind. Dem.) sees a tremendous shaking up of political parties. In particular:

"Two large issues are proving the rocks upon which party regularity is crashing. One is Prohibition; the other is bound up in the general difference of view-point between progressivism and conservatism."

"The condition of the two American parties in 1930 is dissolution, with the prospect that one is passing out, or possibly both," says the Chicago *Tribune;* "they have various good reasons for going to pieces and none for holding together."

Of course, the issue which is smashing party lines more than any other is Prohibition.

Several political writers see the Democratic party swinging into position as the wet party, while the Republican party remains uncertain or divided or nominally dry. One conclusion reached by Morris D. Irvin of the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.) is that "the Republican party, where it is dominant, is sticking to the dry side until it becomes evident that it will lose by doing so."

No Alibi
—Spencer in the Omaha "World-Herald."

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Coffee and Politics Disrupt Brazil

NO "MERE TEMPEST IN A COFFEE-POT" is the Brazilian revolution, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* assures us.

Be that as it may, there is no rest these days for the weary Brazilian political leader, be he an "in" or an "out." He twists, turns, and tosses upon his bed of statesmanship, and the reason is one that is familiar to us all—too much coffee.

Not too much coffee taken internally, however. It is the oversupply of coffee that isn't being consumed and that is forcing down the price that is making trouble and resulting in the Vargas revolution against President Washington Luis and his designated successor, President-elect Prestes.

A further and more detailed analysis of the situation takes into consideration more factors than overproduction of coffee. A letter to New York from Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Secretary of State for Rio Grande do Sul, gives seven reasons for the revolution. These reasons, as cited in the New York *Times*, are:

"1. Tho the revolutionists of 1924, without suffering defeat, surrendered arms and left the country, the Government, instead of granting amnesty, has outlawed them.

"2. The Government in its commercial policy has centered its support on the production of coffee, the chief item of export, to the detriment of other products of the country.

"3. The stabilization of the coffee trade favored only the State of São Paulo, which for this reason stood with the Federal Government at the outset of the revolution in other States.

"4. The Government has obtained economic as well as political domination by converting the Banco do Brasil into its own political machine.

"5. Judges have been appointed by Federal authority in the State of Minas Geraes against the protest of the Supreme Court.

"6. The Government has refused to recognize Senators and members of the lower house of Congress legally elected in the various States by unquestionable large majorities.

"7. Federal military intervention in the States has been directed to influencing local elections, particularly in the northern State of Parahiba."

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

One Rebel Issue

President-Elect Prestes.

THEN, too, the Portland *Evening Express* reminds us that "the irrepressible rivalry between the States and the central Government for the exercise of authority"—in a word, the conflict between the ideals of centralization and decentralization—has helped to bring about the revolt. This same rivalry, *The Evening Express* continues, "once swept our States into a great civil war which determined that ours was a nation and not a loose federation of States." Others contend that Brazil is simply experiencing its own share of world-wide business depression. This brings us back to the coffee situation, which is explained thus by the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*:

"Brazil in current years ships over two-thirds of the supply offered on the world market.

"When coffee prices are favorable, the country prospers; when they are low, it suffers from hard times. Crops vary greatly from year to year, and in the endeavor to level off the price peaks the Brazilian State and Federal governments have come to the aid of the industry by giving it financial support. But the power to influence prompts its use to assure a high price-level.

"It is a temptation which Brazilian interests have not been able to resist. High prices in turn have encouraged increased planting and have brought expanding supply.

"Four times since 1906 valorization plans have been set up by public authority, and three times they have been successful. That was not because the plans themselves have been sound, but because once unfavorable seasons, another time an unprecedented frost, and again a high post-war demand created market conditions which carried off a surplus that threatened to be too great a financial burden for the Government to carry.

"The 1929 surplus was overwhelming.

"It forced Brazil to arrange for a new valorization loan and to agree to sell the surplus on less favorable terms. This liquidation is still in process. Contemporaneously came the world-wide economic depression which, affecting coffee like other commodities, drove down the price, thus reducing the return to the planters, cutting down their purchases abroad, and reducing the income of the Government from the tariff on imported goods. The wholesale price of standard grades in New York has fallen from an average of twenty-three cents a pound in 1929 to ten cents a pound at the present time. Other standard Brazilian exports such as cacao and manganese have shown similar declines."

THE United States seems to be in a thorny position, as regards this revolt. The State Department decided that the Federals might purchase munitions in this country. Later an embargo on all shipments of arms to the rebels was announced by President Hoover. This policy has been well received at home, most editorials declaring that we could do nothing else when a friendly Power is menaced. But the decision is denounced thus by a rebel leader, Lindolfo Collor, in Buenos Aires, who says, as quoted by a copyrighted Associated Press dispatch:

"This is the first time in Brazilian republican history where internal differences have seen interference by a foreign Power.

"I hope that when the United States sends munitions against the Brazilian people it will understand that this is against a people fighting to establish freedom of government similar to that which exists in the United States."

BUT the decision to let the Luis Government shop here for arms is arousing interest far outside the boundaries of the nations involved. Great Britain is somewhat agitated over the matter, according to this London dispatch from Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr., to the New York *Times:*

"If no trade battle were going on in Latin America, Great Britain would not be so ruffled by Mr. Stimson's announcement.

"It would be regarded as a friendly sentiment toward a friendly nation and nothing more. But Great Britain looks upon Brazil, almost as much as Argentina, as a crucial fighting ground for Latin-American markets. Brazilian good-will to Britain represents millions of pounds, shillings, and pence in orders each year.

"And now, when Great Britain was looking the other way toward her dominions, the United States—here the only competitor in Latin America—plays her ace of trumps to win Brazilian friendship and gratitude.

"The belief is exprest, in fact, that Mr. Stimson's action may have more far-reaching effects in favor of American trade than the downfall of the Irigoyen Government in Argentina.

"Government officials here hint they would like to know what the Brazilian Government promised in return for Mr. Stimson's benediction. The British have had long experience in such transactions, and take it for granted that the State Department is not entirely altruistic this time. One can believe in the high-mindedness of the State Department on most occasions, and still be certain that governments do not take risks of this sort for nothing."

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Clubbing the Wolf from the Nation's Door

"THEY SWUNG THEIR PICKS and handled their hoes with gratitude."

They were getting $4.80 for that day's work, and "that's a lot of money for anybody to have in his pocket if one recently hasn't had anything there at all but complete emptiness."

It was just a group of laborers working in one of Cleveland's parks, provided with jobs by a municipal unemployment relief measure. But that group typifies the hundreds of thousands of jobless men in the United States for whom almost desperate measures are being taken by Federal, State, and municipal authorities and civic leaders all over the land.

A snarling wolf is crouching at the nation's door as the first nip of winter brings its threat of added misery. Hundreds of able hands are snatching up clubs to drive the wolf away.

Will they succeed? With taut nerves thousands of destitute families are waiting for the answer. Throughout the land the cry goes up for jobs. Work—any kind of work—so that a man may provide food and shelter and clothing for himself and dependents.

That Cleveland group, as described by Roelif Loveland in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, pictures the problem which the entire nation is organizing to fight:

"Old men and young men and middle-aged men were in that group, typical of other groups throughout the park system yesterday.

"There were: Alfred Pauley, machinist, who, after being out of work for two years, was darned glad to get a hoe in his hand; George Demeza, machinist, out of work for seven months; Charles Keleshian, machinist, working for the first time in six months; Charles Hallowell, mechanic, without pay during the last five months; George Malloy, punch-press operator, unemployed for five months, and George Betzold, machinist, who hadn't had any machines to tinker with for the last nine months.

"But now there was work, for a few at least, and they swung their picks and handled their hoes and shovels with gratitude.

"They carried in their shovels at quitting time and went home with a little more hope in their hearts. To-day they'll probably be pretty stiff from the unaccustomed exercise. This will be accounted nothing. If you've got a job, you can buy liniment!"

International

"A Race Against Misery"

Is how Col. Arthur Woods, unemployment generalissimo, views the drive for jobs. And he is confident of victory.

How to provide for all of our Alfred Pauleys and George Demezas—that is the country's problem as the winter creeps up.

"As a nation," declares President Hoover, "we must prevent hunger and cold to those of our people who are in honest difficulties."

Naming a "Cabinet committee," comprising Secretaries Lamont, Davis, Wilbur, Hurley, Hyde, and Mellon, and Governor Meyer of the Federal Reserve Board, to formulate "plans continuing and strengthening the organization of Federal activities for employment during the winter," the President said:

"There are three directions of organization in which the Federal Government activities can cooperate. First, cooperation with the Governors and employment organizations of the States and local communities; second, development of methods with the national industries, and third, indirect Federal employment in public works, etc."

A few days later President Hoover appointed Col. Arthur Woods, the keen-eyed, gray-haired former police commissioner of New York City, to coordinate activities of the Federal unemployment commission. Colonel Woods, it is recalled, occupied a similar position as organizer of unemployment relief in 1921.

President Hoover's plan conforms, in part, with the program approved by the American Federation of Labor at its recent convention in Boston. At that time a blunt warning was served on the leaders of industry by William Green, the Federation's president:

"We can not have these periods of unemployment and maintain peace and tranquillity in this country.

"If we are to maintain the present social order that squares with advancing civilization, the managers of industry must help; if they are to live and be protected, they must help us find a cure for unemployment.

"It is a reflection on our civilization that we have 3,000,000 in this country seeking and willing to work, and yet have no work to do."

As its long-range policy for solving unemployment, we read further in a dispatch to the New York *Times*, the Federation favors "reductions in hours of work, stabilization of industry, efficient management in production and sales policies, establishment of a nation-wide system of employment exchanges, adequate records on employment, use of public works to meet cyclical unemployment, a study of all proposals for relief." The delegates refused to go on record as favoring unemployment insurance, after it had been attacked by several speakers.

For immediate needs, the Federation voted to ask President Hoover to appoint a national committee to recommend measures.

In city after city the Alfred Pauleys and George Demezas are being heartened as the papers tell of definite steps to provide them with work and wages.

In New York City, where nearly 800,000 are said to be out of work, $1,000,000 for unemployment was added to the budget, "less than twenty-four hours after the police clubbed rioting Communists out of City Hall," as *The World* tells us.

Even more significant than that appropriation, perhaps, was the news that a group of bankers and business men is undertaking to raise $150,000 a week to put 10,000 men at work in the parks at a weekly wage of $15.

In Illinois, which estimates its unemployed at 400,000, Governor Emmerson has organized a State Committee. Chicago, with an estimated 73,000 destitute families, has formed a "war-time" organization to raise a $12,000,000 unemployment fund by public subscription, push public-works programs, and find work for thousands in other ways.

In Ohio, where, as President Hoover said, there is "an extraordinarily effective organization," Cleveland already has passed a $200,000 bond issue to provide jobs.

In Detroit, Mayor Frank Murphy, as noted in our last issue, has enlisted the entire city in a drive to find work for 100,000 men and women.

In Boston, the City Council asked Mayor Curley to name a committee to consider the advisability of raising a $2,000,000 unemployment fund by popular subscription, and also ordered that $1,000,000 for unemployment relief be included in the 1931 budget.

All such items must give encouragement to the jobless man.

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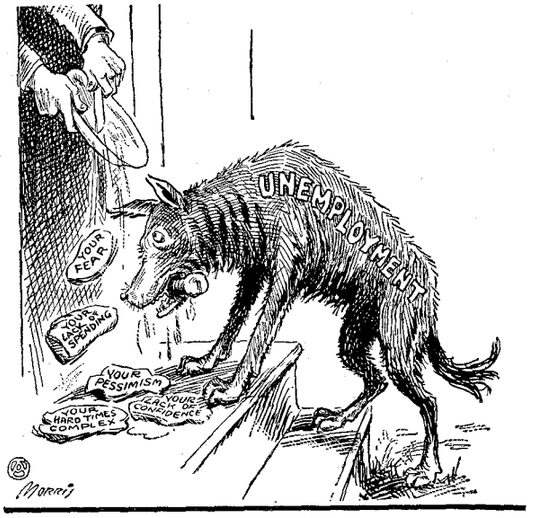
But, among the hundreds of articles on unemployment appearing in the press, not a few give startling emphasis to the extreme seriousness of the problem.

Thus Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts, looks upon the present situation as "a domestic emergency just as bad as war."

Next we learn that William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, wants Congress to authorize the use of wheat stocks held by the Farm Board, "to feed hungry and distrest human beings during the coming winter."

On the other hand, many optimistic statements appear in the daily press. We are told that the nation's buying power is not decreased, but simply disjointed. The chief cause of the business depression, declared the board of directors of the Society of Industrial Engineers, meeting in Washington the other day, is "enthusiastic pessimism." Furthermore:



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Are You Feeding the Wolf at Your Door?

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"There is no excuse for continuation of the present sight-seeing trip into the vale of despond.

"Fundamental economic conditions are sound.

"Optimism, courageous use of credit, and increased spending are the ingredients for a generous dose of common sense needed by the victims of pessimistic whooping-cough."

THE importance of increased buying is emphasized, too, by the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger:*

"It has been estimated that if every wage-earner now employed would increase his expenditures by $1 a week, enough capital would be put in circulation to give employment to 1,000,000 men at $6.50 a day.

"Buying campaigns are intended to create a demand for workers by creating a demand for what they produce. It is philanthropy of the most intelligent kind, for it is directed toward relieving unemployment not by doles but by work, through the resumption by the people at large of their normal buying habits."

REVERTING to the major plan for solving unemployment, Harold Brayman, Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, tells us that "one of the immediate steps that can be taken by the Federal Government to relieve the situation as soon as Congress convenes is to ask the removal of restrictions in the law upon the amount of appropriations which can be spent in one year." Then, referring to the Cabinet committee:

"The preliminary studies of the special committee have convinced high administration authorities, it was learned, that the amount of actual distress which will occur in the country during the winter is not so great as many people believe.

"The total number of unemployed is now estimated at 3,500,000. This is calculated by taking the census figures on the number of unemployed in April and applying them to the Labor Department's index of employment.

"It is contended, however, that unemployment rarely goes below 1,000,000, so that this represents an increase of 2,500,000 resulting from the depression."

From other Washington dispatches, it appears that hopes are being pinned on Federal building projects to give industry the push it needs. Says a dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"Road construction during the first few months of 1930 showed an increase of 14 per cent. above the year before, it was pointed out, and in this connection it was emphasized that the Federal Government now had $125,000,000 available for further highway work. Government officials regard it as fortunate for the present situation that Federal building has been somewhat retarded until this time. In the depression of 1921 private building was what brought the business revival.

"In the present situation construction is considered the leader."

TWO quotations, from the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.) and the Washington *Post* (Non-Partizan), will show how differently the unemployment measures are viewed. Says *The Journal of Commerce:*

"Mr. Hoover would, of course, be politically doomed were he to fail at this time, particularly in view of the coming elections, to give evidence of activity in endeavor to 'relieve unemployment.' It is therefore hardly fair to criticize his efforts on the ground of their inevitable futility. Perhaps he as much as any one else realizes just how relatively little there is that he can do."

And here is the Washington *Post's* view:

"America will come through the winter with flying colors. The spirit of defeatism is foreign to the national make-up. From the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf, the nation will face the emergency and conquer it."

What Do You Know About That?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 5.

1. How do jumping beans get that way? (p. 41).
2. How did Tagore spend his Nobel Prize money? (p. 19).
3. Do cats naturally hate rats? (p. 30).
4. What two kinds of marriage does Dean Inge of St. Paul's suggest? (p. 21).
5. How does a dromedary get drunk? (p. 40).
6. Does taste differ in morals as in vegetables? (p. 22).
7. Where is Lake Avernus? (p. 18).
8. What is carbonado? (p. 29).
9. Is it wasteful to pour millions into the building of one church? (p. 20).
10. Where was Vergil born? (p. 17).
11. What does a camel do when told to "sok"? (p. 38).
12. What city is the center of the international old-clothes trade? (p. 46).
13. How much of the world's coffee does Brazil supply? (p. 9).
14. What dramatist knocked a critic down-stairs? (p. 18).
15. What is shark-liver oil used for? (p. 43).
16. What are the best diamond-drills made of? (p. 29).
17. How much do we spend a year to beautify our bodies? (p. 49).
18. Who is President Hoover's unemployment generalissimo? (p. 10).
19. What act of Great Britain has infuriated Jewish leaders? (p. 12).
20. Who predicted the disaster of the *R-101?* (p. 15).

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Palestine Gates Closed to Jews

JEWS ALL OVER THE WORLD are thundering protests at the British Government for "betrayal of the Palestine mandate."

In England and America an especially violent reaction follows the issuance of a "White Paper," on October 20, committing Britain to the following policy, as summarized by Robert Welles Ritchie, London correspondent of Universal Service:

"Temporary suspension and permanent restriction of land purchases by Jews in Palestine.

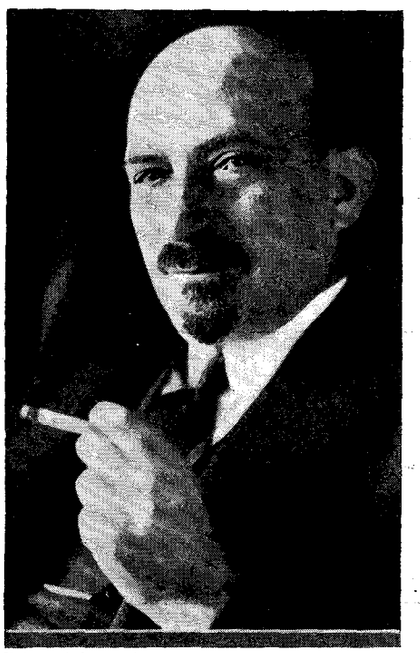
"Continued restriction of Jewish immigration.

"Establishment of a legislative council in Palestine, which has been the chief contention of the Arab population.

"Limitation of the functions of the Jewish agency for Palestine, which represents the Zionists and the national home project."

"The chief difference is the matter of immigration," explains John Steele, London correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*. "As exprest in the Government's statement, it is unable, according to the terms of the mandate, to allow further immigration of Jews to Palestine because of the danger of overabsorption of land and unemployment of the Arabs, whose interests it must guard."

"It goes a long way toward denying the rights and sterilizing the hopes of the Jewish people in regard to a national home in Palestine so far as it is in the power of the Government to do so," declares Dr. Chaim Weizmann, resigning the presidencies of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Zionist World Organization.



Underwood photograph

Assails British "Betrayal"

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, who is leading fight against new Palestine policy.

"A grotesque travesty of the purpose of the mandate," declares Lord Melchett, one of Britain's most powerful industrial magnates, resigning as joint chairman of the Council of the Jewish Agency and as chairman of its political committee.

"A cruel betrayal of trusteeship," asserts Felix M. Warburg, of New York, resigning as chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

IN resigning, Dr. Weizmann intimated that headquarters of both the Jewish Agency and the Zionist Organization may be moved to the United States. The White Paper was issued on the same day as a report prepared by Sir John Hope Simpson, who was sent to Palestine to investigate immigration, land settlement, and development.

London dispatches also tell us how the British Government views the Palestine problem.

"A considerable part of the Government's statement," says a dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, "is devoted to recapitulation of the mandate—which Great Britain has held ever since the World War—with the object of reminding both the Jews and the Arabs that neither have any exclusive rights in Palestine, and that it is the duty of the British Government to see that the interests of both are fully safeguarded."

The implication that Britain views the Arabs in Palestine as the under dogs, altho they number 700,000 to the Jewish 160,000, appears in one of Charles A. Selden's dispatches to the New York *Times*. "The British Government," he adds, "undoubtedly is trying to play a difficult rôle impartially."

Moratory Expectations

MORATORY ORATORY from Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, one-time German Reichsbank head, now lecturing among us, calls forth a mild rebuke from Calvin Coolidge to the effect that it is best to "stop discussing it."

But the discussion doesn't stop.

This particular moratorium they are all talking about pertains, of course, to Germany and reparations. Herr Hitler and his jingoistic Fascists want Germany to take advantage right away of the Young plan provision allowing Germany to make a partial postponement of reparations payments when they seem altogether too heavy to be borne. But Chancellor Bruening suggests that Germany might better first balance her budgets and make an honest attempt to pay her obligations before making any moratory move. And opinion outside Germany seems to be with Dr. Bruening, who is being congratulated, incidentally, on his initial success in putting his program through the Reichstag.

But what has all this to do with us?

Well, the New York *World* explains, this year, for example, the United States receives $236,000,000 on war debts from European countries which look to German reparations payments for the cash to pay us. The part of the $236,000,000 that represents interest we may devote to current expenses, and the Washington Administration, we are told, is contemplating using it in just this way in order to continue the income-tax reduction made last year—"a moratorium on German reparations might thus have its effect on the future rate of the Federal income tax."

Dr. Schacht's suggestion that Germany may find it absolutely necessary to declare a moratorium is made as a private citizen, but it interests our newspapers none the less, especially, as the New York *World* remarks, "with the German Reichsbank forced to sell exchange and to raise its discount rate in order to protect the mark, with the Government planning a new foreign loan to liquidate its floating debt, and with the political situation complicated by the cavorting of the Hitlerites."

DURING this fiscal year Germany is scheduled to pay the Allied creditors about $425,000,000, of which $165,000,000 is unconditional and not subject to postponement. The unconditional part will pay the instalments due the United States, except in the case of Britain. But in all cases the loss of revenue will be severely felt, and in the case of a German moratorium "it will not be surprizing if the American Government were requested to grant its debtors a moratorium also." Such postponements, *The World* notes, are provided for in the debt settlements.

Going a little beyond the technical financial questions involved, the Manchester *Union*, New York *Times*, and Philadelphia *Inquirer* are inclined to think, in the light of this new discussion, that sooner or later we must begin revising the Young plan.

But our only living ex-President is a little impatient of the agitation for a revision of reparations. "The present rates of payment can be met by all countries concerned," declares Mr. Coolidge in one of his syndicated daily newspaper paragraphs. After all, he argues, "paying the cost of the war is a moral obligation," and so "it is best to meet it and stop discussing it. The world wants certainty, not agitation."

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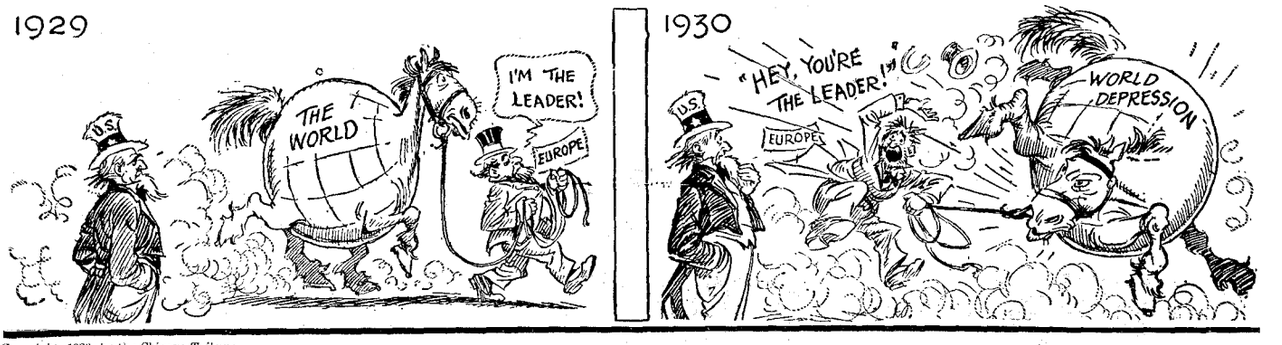

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A Question of Leadership

—Orr in the Chicago "Tribune."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE man who is really sharp never complains about dull times.—*Los Angeles Times.*

IT requires the same kind of thinking to make hard times and soft muscles.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

ALL of us should believe in kindness to dumb animals. So many of us are.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

ANY young man who wants to adopt a promising career should become a politician.—*Louisville Times.*

NOW and then the furnace seems to be taking an active part in the fire-prevention program.—*Indianapolis News.*

WHY don't those South American countries ask THE LITERARY DIGEST to pick their Presidents for them?—*Louisville Times.*

ONE reason why a Chinese general dislikes so much to "lose his face" is that his head usually goes with it.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

DON'T judge the Neanderthal man too harshly. What will future archeologists think of us if they dig up comic strips?—*Hartford Times.*

POSSIBLY we expect too much of a people who have been going on for years without finding a way to dispose of used razor blades.—*Toledo Blade.*

NOW that Will Rogers has provided a loser's cup for Lipton, maybe he will collect a few shirts for those who tried to beat Wall Street.—*Boston Post.*

A SCIENTIST is reported to have found a substance like rubber, but more durable. He was probably eating a welsh rarebit.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

FAME and fortune await the man who will arise in this crisis and show the country how to have liquor without saloons or drunks or grafters.—*Duluth Herald.*

"WHEN I think of the lady from Niger," says Governor Franklin D., "who went out for a walk with a tiger, I wonder what's coming to me."—*Springfield Union.*

FIRST prize in a recent motor-boat race off Hull, Massachusetts, won by Police Chief Stevens of that town, terror of the local bootleggers: A silver cocktail shaker.—*Detroit News.*

"THE husband who talks in his sleep may easily ruin his wife's nerves," declares a specialist. Especially if she can't quite hear what he is saying.—*The Humorist (London).*

UNDER terms of a will, a Texas man has just been awarded $1,900,000 for staying sober five years. If the government really wants to enforce Prohibition, there is a good suggestion.—*San Diego Union.*

NOW and then, when time hangs heavily on our hands, we indulge in idle, foolish thoughts, and just at this moment we are wondering whether, three or four years hence, Colonel Lindbergh will not experience some trouble in conquering the heir.—*Louisville Times.*

MAYBE thimbles can achieve a comeback as miniature golf trophies.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

"THESE," remarked the job hunter, "are the times that try men's soles."—*Atlantic City Union.*

FAT brethren on the beach are out of season, but we still have the other comic strips.—*San Jose News.*

RADICALS are people who get hanged until Conservatives decide to steal their ideas.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

SOME of the politicians favor calling off the Prohibition battle on account of wet grounds.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

ARABS have started a movement to reduce the price of wives. There will still remain the upkeep, however.—*Wichita Eagle.*

ARCHEOLOGISTS have found an upright skeleton, the arms extended, palms up. Doubtless an ancient winter resort.—*Macon News.*

AN expert declares that most of our legends are pure fiction. That's more than can be said of most modern stories.—*The Passing Show (London).*

PERHAPS it's just as well that the custom of kissing a lady's hand has passed out. We gents are spared many a cigaret burn.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

IN view of the fact that he started out in life with the handicap of being unable to tell a lie, George Washington got pretty far in politics.—*Ohio State Journal.*

GERMAN Fascists under Hitler want to grab off a slice of Soviet Russia for their empire. It'll serve them both right if it happens.—*B'nai B'rith Messenger.*

CANADA is going to increase the tariff on most of the imports from this country except tourists, but we suppose the hotels will attend to that.—*Ohio State Journal.*

"IF a man wants to marry he should make a little money first," says a magistrate. Afterwards he'll have to make a little money last.—*The Humorist.*

MR. GREEN thinks the workers ought to demand a five-day week. It does seem extravagant to use up six days for the amount of work that the average worker does.—*San Diego Union.*

ONE way to end the depression, some economists say, is for the public to get over its fear of buying. In other words, it must change its mind about minding its change.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

THE President of Chili wants to give the people the right to elect Congress. It sounds good, but they gave us the right to elect the Senate, and look how well we did.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

GEORGE W. RUSSELL, the Irish poet visiting our shores, thinks more Americans should remain with the land, and in that connection there is the story about the Kansas farmer who announced that if the county would buy his farm for a poor farm, he'd stay on it.—*Detroit News.*

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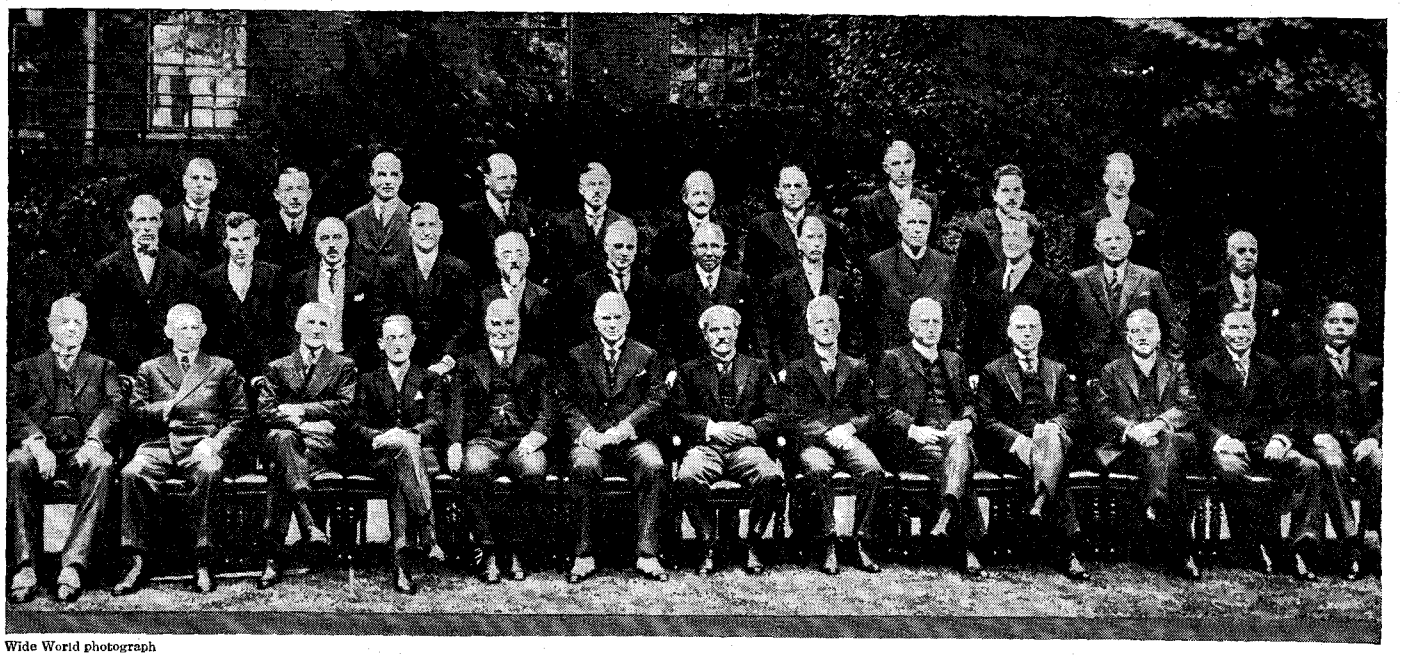
FOREIGN COMMENT



Wide World photograph

What Will the Harvest Be? Leaders of the British Commonwealth of Nations

At the Imperial Conference in London, to discuss family problems of the Empire. Premier J. Ramsay MacDonald is in the center of the first row. At his right, Premier Bennett of Canada. In the second chair from the left, Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden.

Snowden's Blow at the Imperial Tariff Scheme

ENGLAND'S CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, the Right Honorable Philip Snowden, is a small, spare, pale man, who is so lame that he has to use two sticks in walking. But it seems there is nothing feeble about the belaboring he can give any time to any form of tariff protection.

Behind the present protection movement he declared in a speech at Manchester, is "a sinister attack on British wages," and he added:

"I speak of what I know.

"The introduction of a tariff system into this country would strike at the purity of the political life of this nation.

"Parliament would become a sink of corruption.

"Members of Parliament would go there not to represent national interests, but pledged to support the selfish interests of particular industries."

THIS from the man who is sometimes called "the watchdog of the treasury," and is said practically never to smile. In the House of Commons he usually sits with his head down, peering up occasionally from under his white, beetling brows. He has a large weighty forehead and a rather small face. When speaking he leans with the knuckles of one hand on the table, and his favorite gesture is pointing down with one forefinger.

Mr. Snowden's much-quoted Manchester speech was made at a non-party free-trade demonstration. London correspondents say it is the British Labor Government's rejection of the imperial preference proposal placed before the Imperial Conference by Richard B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, who was supported by most of the other Dominion delegates to the Conference.

The preference scheme, as outlined by Mr. Bennett, offers to the mother country and to all other parts of the Empire a preference in the Canadian market in exchange for like preferences in theirs, based upon the addition of a 10 per cent. increase in the prevailing general tariffs, or upon tariffs yet to be created. What this might mean to the United States every American business man knows.

But to return to Mr. Snowden, we find him declaring:

"Protectionist propagandists have said wages in protected countries on the Continent are only half what they are in Britain.

"That is surely a poor recommendation for protection here. We are also told the importation of foreign articles is robbing British workmen of employment.

"But while one and a half million workmen here are robbed, we are robbing three million foreign workmen of their work by our exports. Protectionists want to have the best of both worlds.

"An unfounded rumor has appeared in the press that the Government was considering an all-round 10 per cent. import duty for revenue purposes. No government in which I am in charge of the national finances will ever give serious consideration to a proposal like that.

"If we alone were suffering and all protectionist countries were prosperous, there would be a prima facie case for inquiring whether it was our fiscal system which was responsible for our depression.

"The world crisis is temporary.

"Before we have a change it must be proved beyond all dispute that the policy we have pursued for the last century is not the best policy for the country."

A CHIEF advocate of the scheme to build a tariff wall around the Empire and promote trade within it by "imperial preferences" is Prime Minister Bennett of Canada. He spoke right out to the Imperial Conference delegates. He declared his belief that "through broadening the home markets of the Empire States to Empire products in preference to the products of foreign countries, every unit of this Empire will benefit." He said further:

"This does not mean, of course, that an attempt should be made to exclude from the Empire markets the goods of other countries.

"We must have—all of us—markets without the Empire; and to make these markets sure and greater, we must place no insuperable barrier in the road of reciprocal world trade.

"What it does mean, however, is that we should direct the present flow of trade into more permanent Empire channels by preferring Empire goods to those of other countries.

"This can be done only in one way—by creating preference in favor of Empire goods.

"We have considered what such a scheme of preference will mean to Canada and to the other parts of the Empire, and our conclusion is that we of the Empire States have within our own control the means to advance the interests of each one of us by developing a plan for economic cooperation based on the principle of Empire preference.

"To establish the soundness of this conclusion, I apply the test

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most readily suggesting itself to me as a Canadian. I shall tell you frankly what that is, for it is clear that no useful agreement will ever be reached until we fully disclose to one another the mainspring of our contemplated action.

"The primary concern of Canada to-day is profitably to sell its wheat. We believe we will be reaching toward a solution of that problem if we establish a better market in Great Britain.

"This market we want, and for it we are willing to pay by giving in the Canadian market the preference to British goods.

"You may, each in your way, apply what tests you choose to determine the value of reciprocal preferences to your own country. I am confident that your conclusions will coincide with ours."

The Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press* (Ind.) declares that Prime Minister Bennett inaugurated a "new interimperial diplomacy" when, so to speak, he pounded the table and told the British Government what they must do, how they must do it, and when it was to be done. Alternative schemes were rejected, this daily says, and "there were hints that if there was not immediate acceptance of the plan put forward, serious results might follow."

In sharp contrast we have the Vancouver *Sun* (Ind.-Lib.), which apparently does not like Mr. Bennett's method, as may be gathered from the following:

"Premier Bennett expounded the other day a fine principle of Imperial preference that might have been applauded by the whole Empire. But he has spoiled it and discredited it with the boorish and offensive methods he has adopted to cram it down British throats.

"Englishmen, of all people on earth, do not like to be told what they have to do.

"Yet Mr. Bennett is telling them what they have to do.

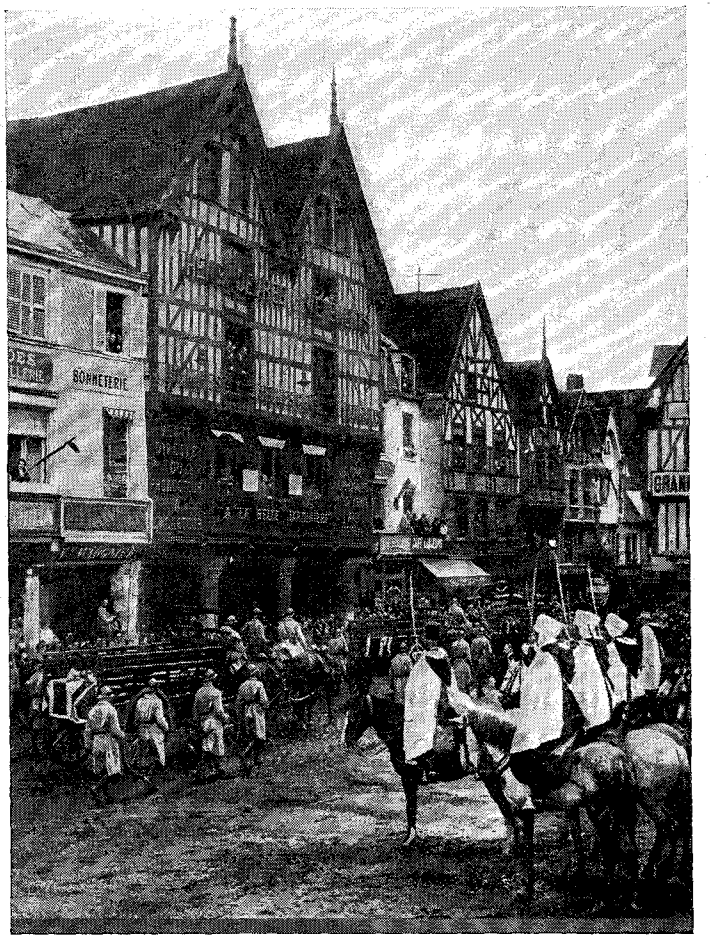
"And he is doing it so clumsily that his efforts to take a personal hand in British politics are painfully apparent.

"It is a bit of diplomatic 'blasting' that even his opponents in the late lamented campaign did not believe he would have the gall to attempt.

"Contrasted with Mackenzie King's scholarly approach to the question, Premier Bennett's present performance is humiliating to Canadians.

"It is an assault on his own sincerity.

"It is, as the British press has publicly interpreted it, just a bluff."



The Tragic Homeward Bound of the "R-101" Victims

Spahis saluting the coffins as they left Beauvais for Boulogne.

THE Ottawa *Journal* (Ind. Cons.) calls attention to a paragraph in Mr. Bennett's speech in which he said:

"I offer to the mother country and to all other parts of the Empire a preference in the Canadian market in exchange for like preferences in theirs, based upon the addition of a 10 per cent. increase in the prevailing general tariffs, or upon tariffs yet to be created."

That's plain enough to this daily, which goes on to say:

"If the people of Britain are really anxious for a preference in Canada's market, if they really want to sell us more goods, if, in other words, they are concerned in a practical way with the matter of Imperial trade, their chance is now before them."

The "R-101" Disaster Foretold

THE MOST STARTLING AFTERMATH of the crash of the *R-101* is the discovery by the London *Evening Standard* that its fate was predicted by a well-known British naval architect.

Mr. E. S. Spanner had frequently exprest grave doubts of the safety and commercial value of giant airships, this newspaper tells us, and had emphasized with great force what he described as the technical unsoundness of *R-100* and *R-101*. More especially:

"One criticism in his book, 'Gentlemen Prefer Aeroplanes,' is of interest in view of the effect of rain on the *R-101* during her journey to France.

"Dealing with the dangers of added weight, he said that if there were a film of water of only one-sixty-fourth of an inch on *R-100* or *R-101*, the added weight would be eight tons.

"In 'About Airships,' Mr. Spanner was again very pessimistic in his views:

"'My own opinion about rigid airships is that they are, have always been, and always will be utterly unable to justify themselves for either military, naval, or commercial purposes.

"'I have been so much imprest with the likelihood that disaster will befall both of these ships that I have set out just why and where I expect these new attempts at conquering the air with lighter-than-air craft to fail.'"

AMONG the points on which Mr. Spanner bases his belief are the following:

"The ship will fly pitched up or pitched down to extremely uncomfortable angles.

"Speed of flight, when flying at an angle, will be much reduced.

"Passengers will constantly be exposed to violent changes of temperature.

"Severe 'bumps' will expose the passengers to discomfort.

"It will be impossible to moor or land the airship in unfavorable weather; passengers must remain aloft in serious peril.

"Electrical disturbances may set the airship on fire."

On the question of gas leakage Mr. Spanner notes that the enormous size of the *R-100* and the *R-101* necessitated the use of many hundreds of thousands of "gold-beater skins." He avers that as each "skin" is a potential source of leakage, as are also the joints between the skins, increase of size necessarily involves a corresponding increase of risk of leakage. *The Evening Standard* tells us then:

"Very much more, he claims, was being asked of the envelop of both airships than in the case of the *Graf Zeppelin*.

"This would be the case even were the speeds of *R-100* and *R-101* no greater than the speed of the *Graf Zeppelin*, but as higher speeds are expected, the stresses would be increased—roughly as the square of the comparative speeds."

As to stability in flight, Mr. Spanner claims that difficulties in controlling these new ships might be expected from the fact that they are intended to be driven at high speeds, and from the fact that the control surfaces would have to be very large.

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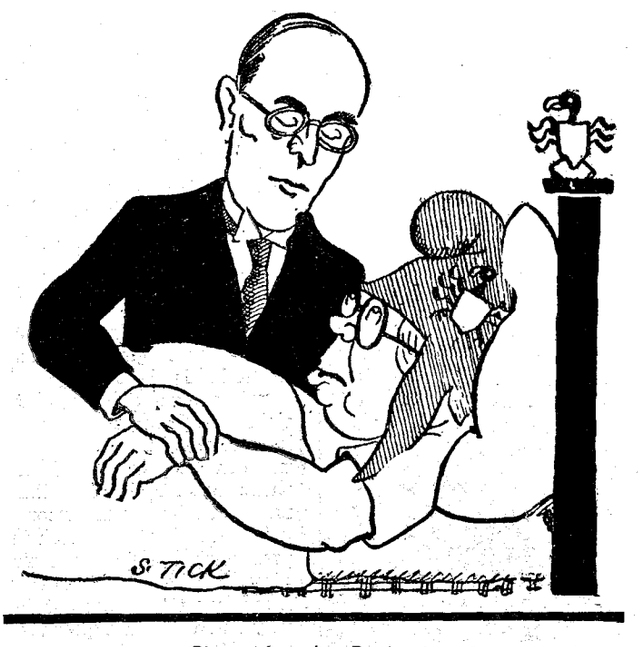
Germany's Inflamed Youth

SPECTACULAR AS THE SUCCESS of the Hitlerites and of the Communists in Germany may be, we are assured that they are not going to turn Germany upside down.

One proof of this contention is said to be the adroit and vigorous achievement of Chancellor Bruening in forcing adjournment of the Reichstag until December 3d.

Yet it is noted in Berlin press dispatches that he won his confidence vote of 318 to 236 in favor of his minority government only after a tumultuous and riotous eleven-hour session.



Cheer for the Patient

Dr. Bruening: "You'll be all right, Mother Germany. You've only got a touch of Hitler fever."

—Le Petit Provencal (Marseilles).

He won, it appears, because the Socialist party stood loyally by him as the hot-headed opposition of Nationalists, Fascists, and Communists assailed him and his program furiously.

An interesting close-up of the two chief extremist political camps in Germany, the Nazis, or Fascists, and the Communists, is presented by the Hamburger *Fremdenblatt*. This newspaper says that both groups are afflicted with a lack of judgment—quite natural to the fervor and force of their years.

With a unanimity that at first caused consternation, this Hamburg daily says, the young German generation went in feverishly for radicalism and it continues:

"How and where did the path of German youth rush to such extremes?

"Not that we would complain.

"We wish merely to understand.

"To understand, it is essential to realize how things look to these young people.

"They attain political power early—far too early, we think.

"If the active voting age in Germany were postponed a few years (it is now twenty), many a root of radicalism would be torn up.

"These youth have not only the inevitable immaturity of their twenty years.

"They are the youth of the past ten or twenty years.

"That tells much—perhaps all.

"This youth enters a world which has no living gods, no true sanctions, no sense for tradition—a world where all things flow, where all is crisis, where every circumstance is a problem.

"For the German overturn of 1918 was not a catastrophe to the government alone.

"How differently the youth of the 1890's found themselves, situated in a world of fixt institutions and forms—perhaps forms too fixt!

"There dwells accordingly in the youth of to-day a profound skepticism, a distrust, a suspicion, the strongest roots of whatever is radical and revolutionary.

"To this must be added that no genuine family responsibilities, no genuine family relationships, are left in the home.

"The children find themselves fatherless or breadless.

"Impoverished and reared in an atmosphere of protest against the times, they have no such sense of security as characterized the older period.

"How is it possible for the old attitude toward the State to develop, the old patience, the old patriotism?"

WHILE Germans of the older generation ask themselves in dismay what has become of the fatherland of poets and of thinkers—to Germans of the younger generation politics means movement. German youth accordingly flocks to leaders who stand for movement, for vehemence, for action, regardless of the practical.

The Exploit of Miss Liu

A TIBETAN MISS OF TWENTY-FOUR summers has succeeded where Chinese men have failed for more than twenty years.

This memorable exploit of Miss Liu Man-ching, as *The China Weekly Review* (Shanghai) informs us, consisted in making the long and dangerous trip from Nanking to Lhasa and in successfully paving the way for a reconciliation between China and the Tibetan Government.

The results of her effort, says this weekly, are likely to prove of tremendous consequence in the politics of Central Asia—the battle-ground of British, Chinese, and Soviet Russian intrigue and high politics. We read, then,

"Miss Liu is a Tibetan girl who came to China for an education.

"She attended one of the normal schools for women in Peiping, and then took a course in medicine at a mission school, her original intention being to return to her native land and become a doctor.

"But owing to complications with the missionary authorities over the religious question, she quit school and went to Nanking where she joined the so-called Committee on Mongolian and Tibetan affairs."

IN July of last year she decided to make the trip to Lhasa, it is said, for the purpose of explaining the policies of the Chinese National Government and the Kuomintang to her native people.

Traveling overland, by way of Szechuen, it is related, she reached Batang on the headwaters of the Upper Yangtze in October. She then walked more than one hundred miles to the Tibetan border, where she was provided with a Tibetan guard, and it is further stated that:

"She managed to reach Lhasa, the famous Central Asian capital, in February of this year. It had required eight months of steady traveling.

"As for the distance, it measures about 1,800 miles in a straight line, but Miss Liu, this twenty-four-year-old Tibetan girl, probably had to travel three thousand miles to reach her destination.

"She returned to Nanking by way of India, passing through the Nepal State, which at that time was at war with the Tibetans.

"While in Lhasa, Miss Liu explained to the Dalai Lama the policies of the National Government and the Kuomintang toward the so-called border peoples of Central Asia.

"That her mission was successful in convincing the Tibetan ruler of the friendship of China has been indicated in news reports from Nanking telling of the arrival in that city of a delegation from Lhasa.

"Gen. Ma Fu-hsiang, head of the Mongolian and Tibetan Committee of the Government, accompanied by the members of the Tibetan delegation, have departed for northern Honan for an interview with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek."

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Vergil's Vogue To-Day

IF VERGIL'S SPIRIT SLEEPS near Posilippo his dreams may be disturbed by the shriek of engine-whistles, for Naples's new railway-station, the Margellina, stands just under the hill from his so-called tomb.

But Vergil will not protest, for he is perhaps the most modern of the ancients.

Two thousand years have passed since Cæsar's birth—and no notice was taken of it.

But October 15 found every civilized country paying tribute to the poet whose bi-millennium occurred on that day.

Italy, of course, is foremost in doing him honor. In Mantua, where he was born, in 70 B.C., a Vergilian wood was dedicated. Here are planted thousands of trees, plants, and shrubs mentioned in his poems.

Rome, where he was honored by the State, Brindisi, where he died, and Naples, where travelers are shown his reputed tomb, were foremost in their devotion. Last May or June a Mantuan correspondent of the London *Times*, in reviewing the plans made throughout the world for honoring Vergil, named practically every country in Europe, with Australia, Japan, Brazil, and Canada as preparing their tributes.

The American observances, which culminated on the birthday, place us in a conspicuous position in the chorus of praise:

"Festivities are being held on a great scale in the United States, on the initiative of the American Classical League, which since 1928 has formed thirty committees to organize Virgilian fêtes.

"A host of lecturers has been organized; the cinema is producing scenes taken from the works of the poet; musicians have composed special hymns.

"Virgilian clubs have been constituted to read once a week the works of the poet, either in the original or in a translation.

"Cruises have been organized to follow the steps of Æneas in his journey; a *Charta Æneidos Geographica*, by a professor of the Pittsburgh University, is being sold at one dollar, and a Virgilian calendar for 1930, with Virgilian quotations for every day of the week, is on sale for two cents."

THE writer just quoted spells his Vergil with an *i* in the first syllable. The Italians write *Virgilio*. But our usage is turning back to early sources, as the New York *Sun* points out:

"Should his name be spelled 'Vergil' or 'Virgil'? The latter form is almost as common as the former—in the newspapers, at least—yet the 'Vergil' form seems to be right. The oldest manuscripts and the balance of authority are on the side of 'Vergil'; some scholars think the corruption to 'Virgil' came in the Middle Ages, when his name was associated with the magician's wand, or *virga*."

The Boston *Transcript* touches on the reasons why civilization is in accord over the Roman poet:

"Greece produced literature far transcending that of ancient Rome in thought and sublimity, but if one were asked who to-day is the most famous and popular poet among all those of Greece and Rome, there can be but one answer.

"In the 'Æneid' the classics prove their immortality, and in it, supremely, Vergil still lives. Without disputing those who place the 'Iliad' and the 'Divine Comedy' above the 'Æneid' as works of mightier and more creative genius, Homer and Dante have not so influenced and lived within the hearts of the great masses of men as has Vergil.

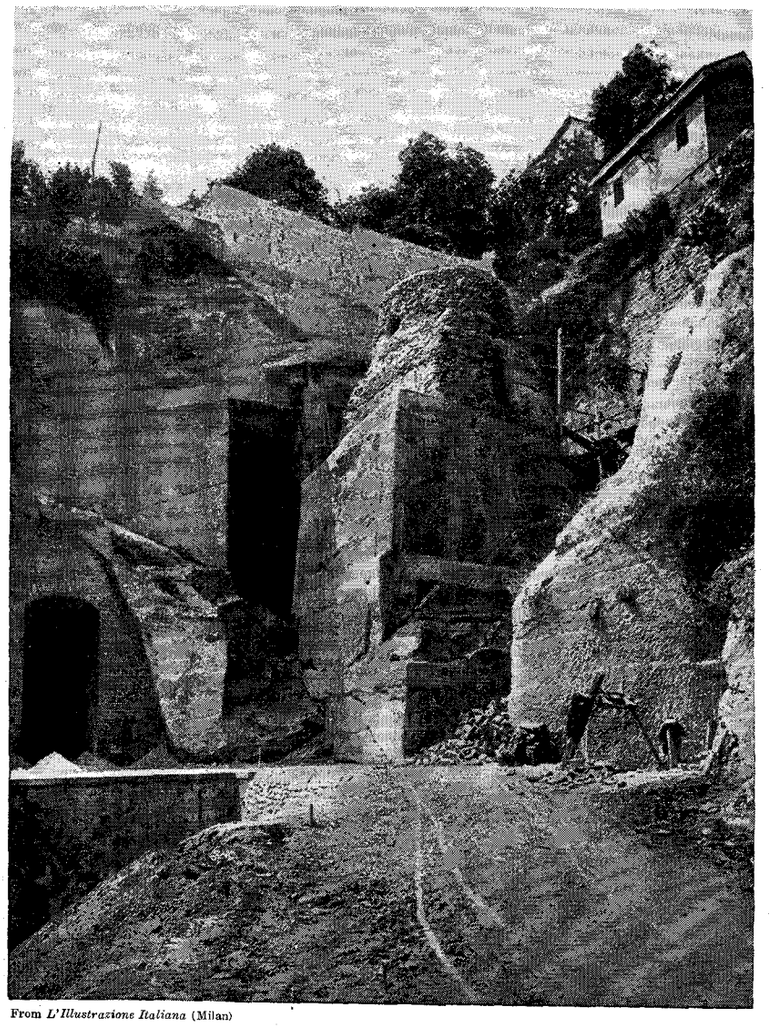
"Of course this is in part due to the fact that the readers within the western world are more familiar with Latin than with Greek or with the Italian of Dante; but who so popularized Latin for 2,000 years?

"The use of Latin by the Church and by scholars throughout the Middle Ages naturally gave great momentum to its life and to its later study after printing was invented; but now, looking back over twenty centuries in their entirety, and especially regarding the career of classical study in England and in this country, what one author kept Latin so vital in our civilization?

"Vergil, more than any one else.

"The schoolboy may have read his Cæsar's 'Commentaries' before reading the 'Æneid,' but it was and is the 'Æneid' that sticks, outlasting in his consciousness even the eloquence of Cicero.

"The single fact of the number and familiarity of quotations from the 'Æneid' goes far to vindicate Vergil's primacy in the hearts of men, including men who never have studied the classics to any extent."



From *L'Illustrazione Italiana* (Milan)

The Doubtful Goal of Many Pilgrimages

Vergil's so-called tomb, the round, rough-stone structure left high and dry by surrounding excavations, at Naples. Probably it was really the columbarium, or sepulcher, of some ancient family.

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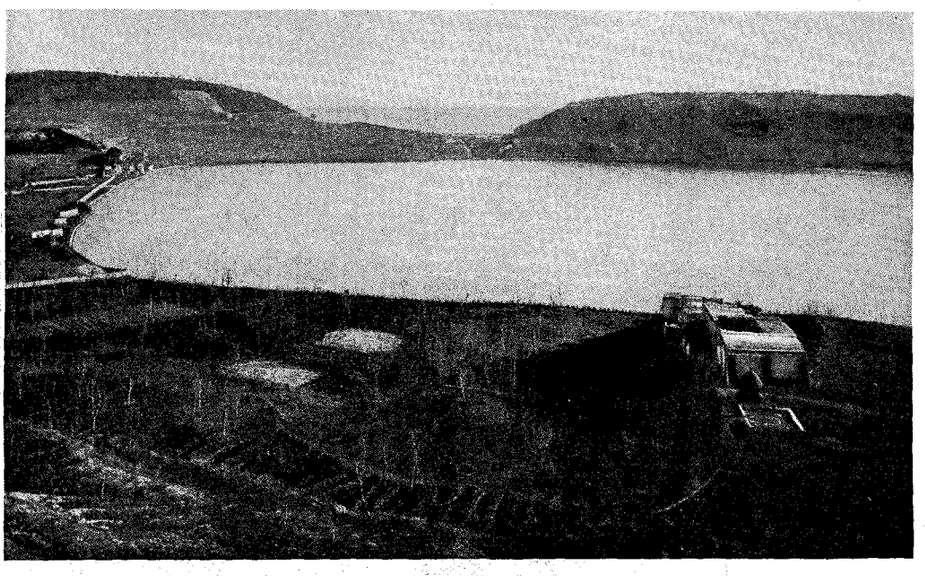
"Italy to-day, therefore, has just reason to be more than proud of this great son of her past: pagan tho he was, Vergil was intensely human in the perennial sense of the word, and as humanity never dies, he shares its immortality.

"He knew how to sing his way into the hearts not only of Italians but of all the sons of men."

If one doubts that Vergil's wisdom is frequent on the tongue to-day, one has but to look at Hoyt's "Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations" to find that his phrases are from their number denied a place in the reference index. Recall "Fear gave wings to his feet"; "My hair stood on end and my voice stuck in my throat"; "Fate will find a way"; "Death's own brother, sleep."



Facilis descensus Averni

Easy is the descent to the lower regions was Vergil's line, referring to Lake Avernus, near Naples, which the ancients regarded as the entrance to the underworld.

Tennyson in another day sang thus:

Thou that singest wheat and woodland, tilth and vineyard, hive and horse and herd;
All the charm of all the Muses often flowering in a lonely word;
Thou majestic in thy sadness at the doubtful doom of human kind,
I salute thee, Mantovano, I that loved thee since my day began,
Wielder of the stateliest measure ever moulded by the lips of man.

The Cover

MARY GRAY'S still-life pictures won her an election as an associate in the National Academy of Design.

We shall not dispute her title when considering the rich "Fruit" piece that adorns the cover.

This particular work is from the collection of Mr. John A. Wilkins, and suggests the lusciousness of autumn's products.

Besides subjects like this, Miss Gray paints interiors, which she calls "Portraits," since they represent the intimate life of which they form the background.

Her birthplace as well as her present home is Chapel Hill, North Carolina, but she migrated to New York for study under William Chase and Henry McCarter.

Speaking of an exhibit of her work in New York, *The Evening Post* writes:

"Miss Gray's interiors always convey the sense of habitation; some one had left this flowered chair or polished dressing-table.

"The immaculate taste and good craftsmanship of these paintings always characterize Miss Gray's work.

"In contrast to their reticence is the opulence of her still-lifes and flower paintings, with gleaming reflections, brilliant color and diversity of detail woven into good pattern."

When a Playwright Plugs a Critic

OWEN DAVIS, THE PLAYWRIGHT, convinced Alexander Woollcott, the critic, that he should guard his health by giving good notices to his plays.

This is on Mr. Davis's own authority through the medium of "The Lantern" column in the New York *Herald Tribune*, which carries the signature of Beverly Smith.

Mr. Davis owns to more than two hundred plays, but he admits to using fisticuffs over but one.

His latest offering in New York—"The Ninth Guest"—discloses six murders, but Mr. Davis is not often as gory as that.

The particular story that imprest Mr. Woollcott and Mr. Smith has to do with what Mr. Davis calls his "most satisfying and sensational encounter with a critic" on the first night of his first play:

"In my own defense, I'd better say that I had been having a pretty tough time.

"At Harvard, fascinated with the theory of the subject, I had specialized in paleontology. So when I graduated I was given an opportunity to test my theories at the bottom of a coal-mine in the South.

"Starting at the bottom to work up. In that mine there were three white men and 500 Negroes, and it was at the time of the Debs strikes, with plenty of shooting going on, so you can see it wasn't pleasant. Twelve hours a day.

"In my evenings, in desperation, I wrote a play.

"I had always been fascinated by the theater. It was about the War of the Roses.

"Finally I saved up enough money to bring the play up to New York.

"I landed here with twelve dollars in my pocket. People I showed it to said it had imagination, but that I would have to learn something about the theater.

"I got a job as an actor. In that job, for twelve dollars a week, I played a college boy, doubled as a hard-boiled politician, acted as assistant stage-manager, and sat on the gallery door for an hour every night.

"Once during this time I kept alive by coaching the De La Salle Institute football team.

"Meantime I had learned something about melodrama. I wrote a play called 'Through the Breakers,' all about wrecks and coast-guards.

"It ran five years and put me on easy street, but I didn't know that when it opened that first night in Hartford.

"I had, in fact, some doubt about the next few meals.

"It was an up-stairs theater. About a hundred steps, outside, like the steps of a State House, led up to it. I sat in one of the back rows.

"Toward the end of the second act a man sitting near me said to his companion, 'This is the lousiest —— play I ever saw in my life.' That was the first criticism ever uttered of one of my plays.

"I was a pretty husky boy in those days, what with my track work and football at Harvard, and my work in the coal-mines. I stood up and tapped the unofficial critic on the shoulder. 'Pardon me,' I said, 'but there's a gentleman outside that wants to speak to you.' He followed me out.

"'Now,' I said, 'put up your fists.' He was surprized, but he did it.

"I feinted with my left, clipt him on the chin with my right, and he rolled down every one of those 100 steps.

"That fellow probably wonders to this day what it was all about."

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Tagore Russia's Friend

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE may be sixty-nine years old, but his clear smooth skin, his piercing brown eyes, and his nervous lithe hands belie such an age.

Standing six feet and over, the long blue robe that reaches his soft-slippered feet gives him the appearance of a mountain peak, snow-covered with long falling hair.

It is ten years since he visited us, and the interval has included a visit to Russia, where he found exemplified his favorite doctrine of education for the masses.

Tagore might be accepted by Soviet Russia as its most effective propagandist.

Politics and economics are not in his line; education and faith are his panaceas for a troubled world.

Interviewed for the New York *American*, on his arrival, by one of his own countrymen, Gobind Behari Lal, he is quoted as saying:

"Russia has wrought a miracle.

"I went to Moscow, and found that the sort of instruction that the Russian peasants and workers receive does not make them merely factory hands, but develops them culturally.

"I found these plain Russian people crowding concert-halls and museums, theaters, and all centers of cultural life. What has been done in Russia during the last eight or ten years past seems to us of India nothing short of a stupendous miracle.

"Under the Czar, the Russian masses were as ignorant and stupid as the masses of India are to-day. In India only 5 per cent. of the people are even nominally literate, not educated, just literate. Russia was no better ten years ago.

"But now I was vastly imprest by the spread of literacy and elements of true culture, the love for beauty, among the humblest Russians.

"Formerly, racial and religious conflicts were common in Russia as they are in India up to this day. Now, in Russia, all these conflicts have disappeared. Jews, Armenians, Christians, and Moslems have learned to cooperate.

"Of course, the Russian authorities use their educational institutions as a means to propagate their own economic and political doctrines. But with those views I have no concern. I shall not pass judgment upon economic teachings of anybody, since that is not my field.

"It is the Russian method of enlightening the people that interests me.

"Russians are not believers in old theologies.

"Service of mankind might be their religion."

ONE interviewer, reports the New York *Herald Tribune*, suggested that "the mass education in Russia might be conducted for the purpose of propaganda and to influence their own people toward a certain system of government."

Tagore was not to be concerned with such an idea:

"Of course, they have their own propaganda, but that is quite natural. What must be realized is that there is a general interest in education. My object was to see the instruments used in their work.

"Their education is not entirely materialistic.

"They are not merely making peasants into factory workers.

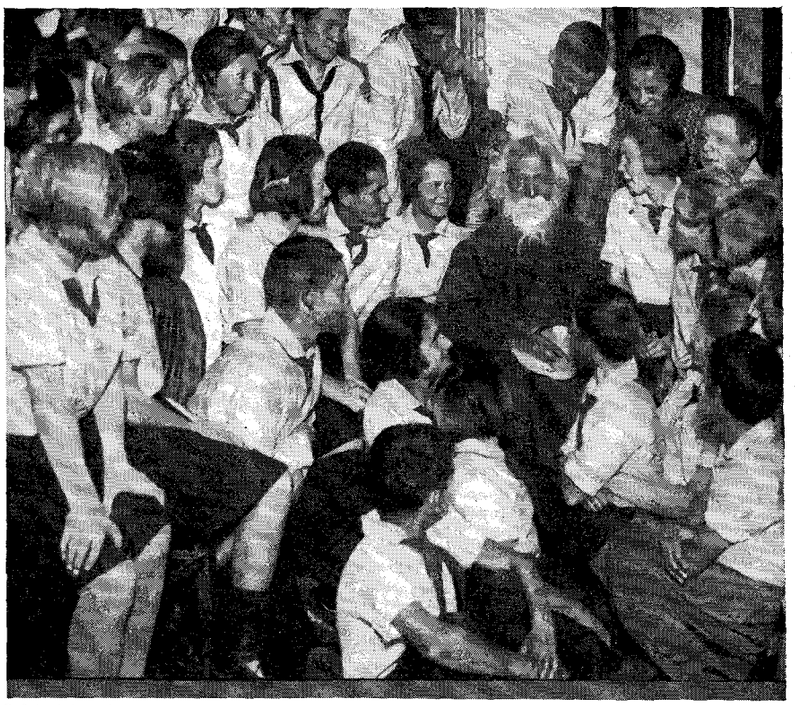
"Creative art is thriving in Russia. The theaters are crowded with people who ten years ago had no opportunity to enter them. For the first time the lower classes have been able to take advantage of what the theaters and the opera offer them."

The western world has lost its faith, he declares, but its skepticism seems to him only temporary. Just now "its balance is somewhere lost, and the people are trying to get it back."

Quoted by S. J. Woolf in the New York *Times*, he affirms his belief that—

"Those peasants in Russia to-day with their education and self-respect realize more fully than the downtrodden, illiterate serf of a Czarist régime that the multitude which moves in this ever-moving world is permeated by one Supreme Truth."

FROM this, Tagore goes on to speak of his efforts in India to bring about a similar state of things:



P. & A. photograph

Tagore and Russian Children, at the Kinginia Home, in Moscow

"It was with the desire to help my people realize this supreme truth that I founded Visva Bhrati. It is a school and university combined where the classes are conducted in just such surroundings as those in which the ancient forest dwellers of India realized the spirit of harmony with the universe.

"When I was thirteen years old I ran away from school, for I could not tolerate the traditional methods which were employed, in which individual traits and tendencies were ignored.

"One can not grow a lily from the root of a cabbage seed, nor a cabbage from a lily root.

"It is with this in mind that the teaching is carried on in our haven of peace, and these children for the most part are permitted to follow their natural bents.

"In addition to the school and college, there is also an institute of rural reconstruction, whose object is to bring life in its completeness into the villages, making them self-reliant and self-respectful, acquainted with the cultural traditions of their own country, and competent to make efficient use of modern resources in improvement of their physical, intellectual, and economic condition."

IN order to accomplish this, Mr. Woolf tells us, the poet has turned over to the institute his estate at Santiniketan, the Nobel Prize money and the income from all of his Bengali works. The Quakers here and in England have helped him, and so have one or two private individuals, but for the most part it is his donations that have kept the undertaking going.

His object in coming to America was to speak in a few educational centers and to show some of his pictures. His later years have been much devoted to art.

Unfortunately at the very outset of his tour he is stricken with heart disease, and the report is that he will return home as soon as his condition makes it possible for him to travel.

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What Price the Baptist "Cathedral"?

WHAT SENTIMENTS WILL RISE in the mind of the man without a job when he surveys the Baptist "Cathedral" in New York—the new Riverside Baptist Church, into the building of which millions of dollars have been poured?

Will he question whether such a beautiful structure, erected at such enormous expense, by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in memory of his mother, can be of service to humanity and to God while he himself goes hungry and unshod?

Under no illusion himself and as if in answer to the question, which may have lain unuttered on thousands of lips, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, the pastor, says that such an expenditure must be justified by service, that the beauty of the church must be made an invitation to worship of God.

Long a storm-center during the so-called Modernist-Fundamentalist controversy, when he was the Baptist pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New York, Dr. Fosdick is still assailing what he considers a narrow view of the place of religion in the life of to-day. He would make the church not merely a meeting-place for Sunday, but a power-house for all the week.

"IF we were to put an electric sign in front of this church," he said at the opening service, when the great church was crowded to the doors, "I know where I would get it. I would steal it from one of the great electric-utility companies: 'Public Service; Light and Power'!" He went on, as the press quotes him:

"For this building must be an investment which across the years will pour out a continual stream of service, personal and financial, for people.

"If we did not do this the lover of his fellow men who feels the tragedy of unemployment, the agonies of poverty, the needs of agencies that minister to the broken bodies and minds of men, and who sees millions of dollars put into a gorgeous church graven and beautified with stone and glass, would have the right of protest.

"I was a young man before I saw my first cathedral. The impression of that hour has never left me. Caught off my guard by its unexpected loveliness, I was surprized into unbidden tears.

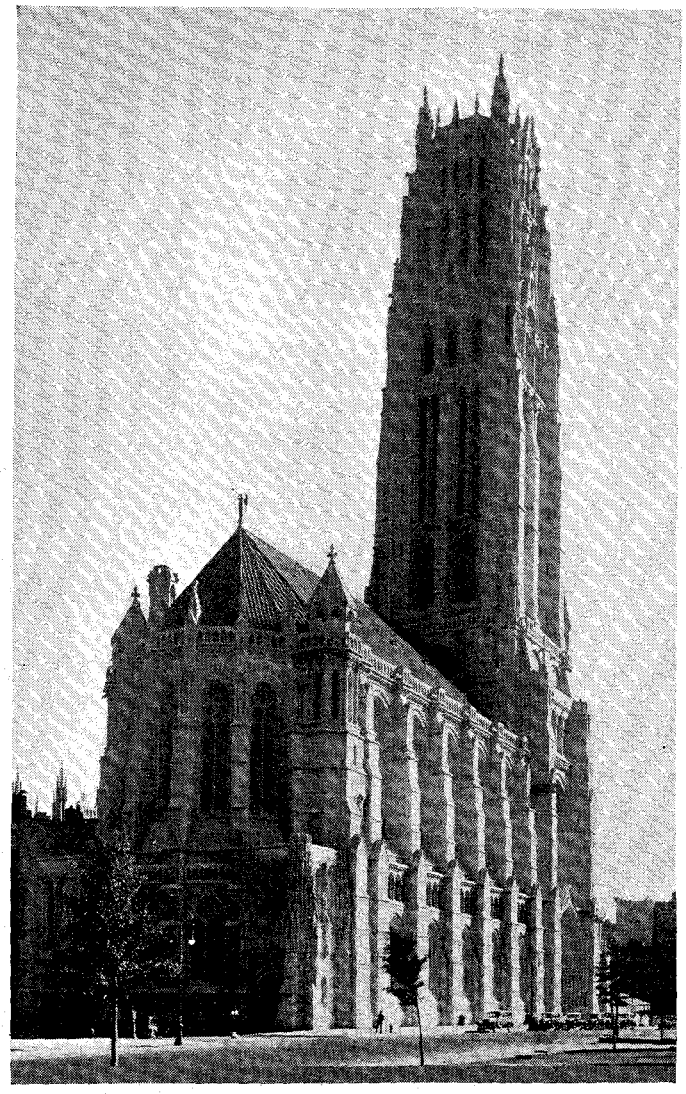
"Beauty does something to you. Here in this mechanized city how much we need what beauty can do to us, especially when it is directed to spiritual ends!

"Therefore, we have no apology to make for building this glorious church,—no matter what it costs. This, however, is emphatically true: we must justify this building by its usefulness. . . .

"There has been too much reliance placed on sermons in most churches. What is needed is more decent cooperation for services to boys and girls, men and women, where they live seven days and nights a week.

"The great function of the church to-day is to humanize religion, to remove it from the cubbyhole to which it has been relegated, and to bring it back where it was in the beginning, saturating everything.

"We love our friends and wish to stand well in their eyes, we love our families and wish to care for them as well as we can, we are ambitious to succeed, we are loyal to our neighborhood and nation, and we are interested in the thrilling things now going on in modern life, science, philanthropy, education, internationalism—these are the real motives of our lives. These things drive us. It is the function of the church to-day to make religion a part of all of them; to teach a religion that is a way of looking at life and a spirit in living it that irradiates everything."



"Public Service; Light and Power"

That is the sign which Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick would flash from the Baptist "Cathedral" in New York.

THIS historic occasion in the ministry of Dr. Fosdick calls forth several congratulatory references to his work and an appeal to all.

Referring to him as "one of the great religious forces in the world to-day," *The Churchman* (Episcopal) says:

"He has done as much, certainly, as any single individual of the present decade to tear off the grave-clothes of Christianity, accumulated through the ages by musty theologians, and to reveal the religion of Jesus in all its imperishable freshness and pertinency.

"In thousands of living-rooms throughout America every Sunday his voice, carrying preaching of the nighest order, is dissolving the incrustations of Christianity and —we are happy to say—challenging the local parsons of thousands of communities to shake themselves out of their lethargy, intellectual and physical, and from their false conviction that they are doing hard work.

"We have long believed that Dr. Fosdick's radio preaching is counting heavily against the clergymen who do archaic and slovenly preaching and parish work; who have, in short, not yet realized that they are living in a new world. We look to Dr. Fosdick to make the same heavy count against cathedrals and parish organizations which are living in the past and foolishly wondering why that past fails to grip the present."

HIS genius, says *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), "lies in his almost uncanny feeling for the things we are all thinking about, and his ability to make living contact between the mood of this generation and the Christian Gospel," and, we read:

"The Riverside church thus represents the attempt to establish a battle-front in fighting contact with the forces of doubt and spiritual disillusionment on one of the most strategic sectors imaginable.

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"Other sectors there are where brave and competent men are holding the line. But the fact is that in Dr. Fosdick modern Christianity has an interpreter whose unique abilities, whose circumstances, whose affluent supporters, and whose critics have made him a preeminent popular spokesman to the contemporary mind. The entire church of America has a stake in the outcome of his ministry, not only in its popular and personal success, but in the particular quality or character of the work accomplished."

THE great things that Dr. Fosdick and the new church must do if its establishment is to be truly significant, believes *The Christian Century*, "is to reach out into the indifference of New York and pull out of its laboratories and its classrooms, out of its pulsing business offices and its sophisticated households the men and women, and especially the young men and women, who are typical of the contemporary drift, and compel them to come to terms with the Christian Gospel."

As to the moral jeopardy in which he might be said to be placed by the great wealth which surrounds him, *The Christian Century* declares:

"It must be said to Dr. Fosdick's credit that not since he became Mr. Rockefeller's pastor has he shown any sign of weakness in proclaiming the social aspect of the Gospel as well as the personal aspect, and in fairness to Mr. Rockefeller it deserves to be said that there is probably no rich man in America who would be so slow to impede the liberty of a preacher.

"But the industrial and economic field is destined to be the testing-ground of Christianity. There the ultimate issue is to be decided, and the question whether a Christian preacher can preach a full Gospel—we repeat that: a full Gospel—in an institution whose pillars are also the pillars of the capitalistic system may some day present to Dr. Fosdick his most intimate and searching test."

FINALLY, *The Christian Century* appeals to those who differ theologically with Dr. Fosdick—"the conservatives, the Fundamentalists, who, while they recognize this preacher's special gifts, and testify to their respect for his intellectual and personal integrity, find it difficult to identify his cause with their own":

"There are differences, deep and important differences, between his preaching and theirs.

"But in spite of all that, his cause is their cause. He is making a stand at the hot fighting front for the eternal values which, if they can not be sustained, spell doom for religion itself—conservative as well as liberal.

"We hope, therefore, that Dr. Fosdick may be given assurances by his erstwhile critics that his ministry has now passed beyond the stage of theological querulousness and bickering, and that he can count upon the prayerful backing of those who, differing with him over theological points, are yet one with him in his brave purpose to win for the Christian Gospel a hearing and an acceptance among those who have lost their faith but whose hunger for God is, unconscious to themselves, the deepest need of their lives."

Keystone photograph

Tho Happily Married

Dean William Ralph Inge and his wife are far apart on the problem of marriage.

When Mrs. Inge Answers Back

THE SECRET IS OUT—the Dean and his wife don't agree.

Tho happily married, they sharply disagree on marriage.

The Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. W. R. Inge, who is constantly in the head-lines for his liberal utterances on matters of Church and State, and who is regarded in England as a brilliant thinker, has startled and shocked some of his clerical brethren, and laymen, too, by his advocacy of two kinds of marriage.

In his latest book, "Christian Ethics and Modern Problems" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), he suggests these two forms of marriage: "A limited contract for persons who do not recognize lifelong vows of fidelity," which would be recognized by the State, and a marriage hallowed by the Church in which the vows of fidelity would be for life.

The first is his concession to what he regards as the modern spirit. It is a temporary arrangement, to be dissolved at will.

The second, of course, is for that large company in all communions who still adhere to monogamy and the old standard of morality.

THE Dean is not sure whether those who choose the first form ought to be admitted to the Church, and says, "It is a difficult question of discipline." He thinks that if the matter had been brought before Jesus of Nazareth, Jesus might have said, "Marriage was made for man, not man for marriage." He declares that "those members of the Church of England who maintain that divorce should not be granted in any circumstances are making a claim historically untenable, and which through the ages has proved unworkable."

He would liberalize divorce by permitting the State to grant divorces for causes other than misconduct, including desertion, brutal cruelty, habitual drunkenness, conviction for felony, and concealment of bodily or mental defect before marriage.

BUT Mrs. Inge differs strongly with her distinguished husband. She is not content to stand in the shadow of his fame as a man of letters and a liberal churchman, but steps out to speak her mind no less emphatically than he. The spiritual gloom with which legend has enveloped him does not cast its shadow on her own soul. The instinct that the old morality is still the best is strong within her.

So she flatly challenges his statements.

Does she have him in mind when she writes to the London *Daily Express:* "How sad that so many people, in these days of enlightenment, should fall into the error of imagining that the Christian sacrament of marriage affects only the two people

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involved. The Christian ideal, happily, is not so limited, so selfish"?

Mrs. Inge insists:

"There can not be two types of Christian marriage!

"True, there may be types of marriage other than the Christian. The State, legally, can marry people and give respectability to those that enter into matrimony under its protection. But that, to a Christian, is not what is meant by marriage.

"Marriage signifies a great deal more than that two people should live together with the sanction of the State. It means, or should mean, according to Christian concept, that two people have decided to weld together all the power for good that each possesses and share this force with the whole world.

"Unless they enter into marriage in that spirit, their union can not achieve the Christian ideal. Beneath the Christian vows lies a profound knowledge that the State suffers each time that two people have failed to unite in such a way as to utilize their full capacities for raising the standard of morality as it should be seen within the home.

"Christian opposition to divorce and to temporary unions has not been an arbitrary rule imposed for the purpose of making people unhappy.

"On the contrary, its championship of the indissolubility of marriage has been based on the idea of giving men and women innumerable chances of beautifying their union by achieving harmony and that contentment of mind and heart that enables them to develop to their full capacity.

"Frankly, I am sorry for those who have not come to realize the awe-inspiring solemnity and tender beauty of the Christian union. They miss that deep joy which comes from living with the intensity of emotion that all true Christians feel when they come in contact with love, which, to them, is more than actual and, indeed, is symbolical of the highest goodness.

"In my opinion, therefore, it is religion and not legislation that will keep people from divorce."

So Mrs. Inge. The Dean is a prophet without honor in his own home.

Others are equally unpersuaded. Dr. J. C. Carlile, editor of *The Baptist Times*, writes that Dean Inge's views are not new, and adds:

"In my judgment it means a cheapening and vulgarizing of the best qualities in human nature.

"I am entirely opposed to two standards of marriage, one in the Church and another in the State. It would set up different standards of morality."

Coming from such a source, says Mrs. Leston-Tiedemann, Secretary of the Union for Divorce Law Reform, as she is quoted in the press, the suggestions of the Dean are "amazing." She asserts that "outside the intelligentsia there is no real feeling among the people of this country for anything in the nature of a trial or companionate marriage or for free union."

The question whether the Dean's suggestions solve the problem of marriage or merely add to the overflow of verbiage on the subject arises in this country, too.

What Dean Inge has in mind, comments the Springfield *Republican*, may in practise amount to nothing more than easy divorce. However, "in America divorce is so easy that marriage for everybody amounts to a limited contract in the sense that, regardless of vows of lifelong fidelity, a marriage can be legally terminated for a wide variety of causes."

But *The Presbyterian* brings Dean Inge seriously to task for his suggestions, saying that he "opens a way for sheer lust to have State sanction," and—

"Like that far less able American, Ben Lindsey, he is pandering to the lower rather than the higher in man.

"What it amounts to in both cases is that young people will gain a standing for the selfish desires which are at times very strong.

"No, we can not degrade our God-ordained institution of marriage by any device. Once in it, we are to stay, in spite of all the friction, burden, trial that sometimes come, until death intervenes.

"Hard, you say? Yes, in some instances, very hard; but it is always hard to be fine, righteous, and noble.

"Shall we reduce the standard because it is hard? It is too bad that so many church leaders try so persistently to let unholy cravings have approval.

"Let the standards alone.

"One man, one woman, joined in the most noble union until earthly life for one or the other is finished.

"Dean Inge is interesting, but very, very wrong."

How Do I Know?

By Edward Wight

HOW do I know, you ask, that in the end
God's power will conquer all, and through
Eternity His love prove master of
Our souls? Need I have proof?
I tell you, sir, between a world of chaos
And a world where God works on
Through moments men call time there lies a choice,
And I choose God.

—*The Christian Century, Chicago.*

Taste in Morals

SOME PEOPLE LIKE SPINACH. Others won't touch it. Some people like "Lysistrata," one of several plays which recently stirred up a little sharp criticism in New York.

A student found it harmful to his morals.

The results of a questionnaire answered by Princeton seniors, this year, are illuminating. Whether the answers have any effect beyond the campus is another question.

Fifty-nine members of a class, we read, were asked to say whether they had seen any plays in New York, in the past two years, which they believed had been harmful to their morals. Fifty-two replied that they had not seen any such plays; seven said they had.

And the seven named the shows—exactly as many as there were students whose sense of decency was offended. The shows were "Lysistrata," "Artists and Models," "Dynamo," "Farewell to Arms," "June Moon," "Strange Interlude," and "Pleasure Man."

Two of these plays—"Artists and Models" and "Pleasure Man"—were once under attack, the Baltimore *Sun* reminds us. The first escaped; the second did not.

"BUT," says *The Sun*, "if one examines the list in all its diversity, one finds how peculiarly personal is taste as applied to morals," and we read:

"There is in the list a famous Greek play which has been accepted without much protest in Philadelphia and New York; two Theater Guild pieces by Eugene O'Neill, one a confessed artistic and commercial failure, the other the Pulitzer prize-winner for 1928; a poorish but honest dramatization of perhaps the best of all recent American novels, and an essay in comedy by Ring Lardner; finally, two admittedly box-office things—an Earl Carroll revue and a Mae West concoction.

"Plainly, there is no ethical principle which applies to all of them; clearly, many might find 'Pleasure Man' offensive but delight in 'Lysistrata'; enjoy 'June Moon' and be stupefied by 'Dynamo.'

"Any way you work it, the average Princeton opinion, which can reasonably be considered as an educated and, in the current sense, sophisticated opinion, does not find the present-day stage corrupt.

"For two whole seasons it has found little to be 'harmed' by. And the minority which has been shocked is in unanimous disagreement as to what is shocking. How easy to see that if this is the outcome of an unplanned, informal and, therefore, perfectly sincere survey, the results of any official efforts to sort out moral and immoral for the public must come to ludicrous wreck upon issues of temperament and training."

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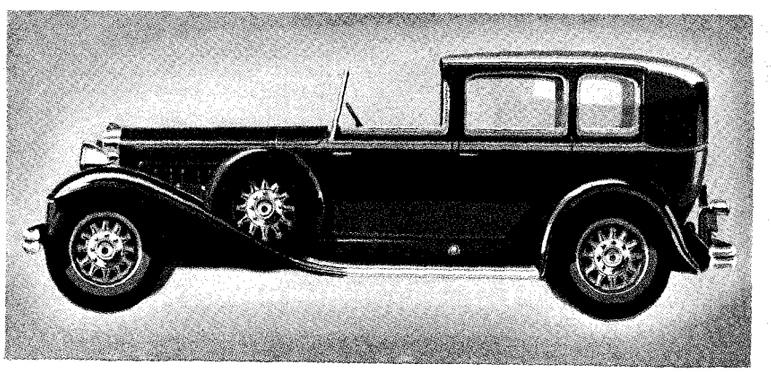

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CURRENT POETRY

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WILL the reader have the courage or the heart to obey this behest in the New York *Times?*

NEW FICTION

BY BEN BRIGHAM

Close the bright covers of the bitter book.
The curious tale is written to the end.
There is no need to turn the page and look
At the last scornful paragraph, my friend.

I've watched your eyes' gold fire go pale and die
Like a ripe harvest falling into rot.
And cold rattle of your courteous lie
Apes the dry bone dropped in an empty pot.

The story is a twisted hempen rope
That binds the heart and agitates the breath;
The plot is a sharp needleful of dope;
The tailpiece is a print of dusty death.

Come, cut the noose that strangles you and me,
And gay with silken laughter write, *Fini!*

IN *The Catholic World* (New York) is this touching revelation of the fisherman's heart:

AN IRISH FISHERMAN'S PRAYER

BY CATHAL O'BYRNE

Christ is the Seed!
The Harvest is Christ!
From Life's ripening-mead
When God's autumn is red
Into His granary
Be we harvested.

From green youth to age,
From white age to death,
Fond, foolish or sage—
From the hour that life found us
May Thy two hands, O Christ!
Be around us.

Christ is the Sea!
Christ is the Fish!
When from earth-thrall set free—
In God's trawling-net spread
On the waves of the world
Be we gathered.

From death to the end
That is no end but a growth
In the love of a Friend.
To that far, pleasant homing
Guide Thou, O White Christ!
Our shoreward coming.

MR. SCRUGGS sees men as trees not walking, but standing firm, on the soil where both are native. From the New York *Sun:*

PINES

BY ANDERSON M. SCRUGGS

These are the trees for hill folk—men that toil
On cabined slopes, men on whose weathered faces
Is carved the story of the flinty soil,
Whose speech is stark like pines in rocky places.
Crowning gaunt hills where rows of ragged corn
Wrench from earth's scrawny breast the season's yield,
There you will find the pines—tall kings that scorn
The soft, rich lowland and the fertile field.

There are no stauncher friends of man on earth
Than these bleak pines whose rugged, stoic arms
Lift up no leaf to greet the summer's mirth,
Who stand unmoved by winter's dark alarms.
Steadfast through all the years, in sun and snow,
It is not strange that hill folk love them so.

HERE is a bit of humanity—more humanity than poetry, perhaps—but a situation to ponder over. In the El Paso *City and County Labor Advocate:*

WE'LL DRY THE DISHES, BETTY

BY JULIA DAINGERFIELD GLASS

You were surprised to get a letter from me,
Away off here in the West;
Two thousand miles away from home,
"Away from the old home nest." . . .
I have no home, I sold my home
To get two thousand miles away.
Deplore the fact that I'm gone, do you?
Well, I'm here, and I'm gonna stay.
Far away from friends and relations,
Too far for them to visit me—
"You can't see what ever possessed me!"
Well, there's a heap that folks can't see.

For twenty long years I've fed 'em,
These precious city friends and kin;
In silent wrath and bitterness
And hate, that maybe was a sin—
I've slaughtered chickens and picked 'em and rid 'em
And prepared the garden truck,
With eyes streaming with onion juice—
And thought, some folks have all the luck;
But I must get the dinner on
In time to have it ready
That they might eat, then kindly say,
"We'll dry the dishes, Betty."

For twenty long years I've stood over the stove. . . .
In hottest July weather,
Blinded with sweat, I've silently cussed
And condemned them altogether,
To a hotter place than the firebed
Of my massive kitchen range;
And when I'm too wrought up to eat,
They think it very strange.
When loaded with food they saunter off
To the Southwest porch where it's cool,
And stretch them in hammock and rocking chairs,
And there I stand like a darned old fool
And sizzle and smoke, and Aunt Lou calls
From the shade of the vines, "Oh, Betty!
If you'll do the dishes on the porch, we'll dry them,
Just call us when you're ready!"

For twenty long years my hands have soaked
In hard water and washing powder,
And each year grown a little rougher and
Each year I've cussed a little louder.
Last Christmas they brought me a strainer
And mixing bowl from the ten cent store;
"The straw that broke the camel's back,"
I thought—and bitterly I swore,
This time next year, my city kin,
I wonder where you'll dine;
In somebody's home I'll venture to say,
But of this I'm certain, it won't be mine.

Then I sacked the barnyard and cellar,
And piled the table high;
I thought—this is the last you'll get,
Now eat, gol darn you, eat till you die!
When they staggered into the living room,
Heavy with punkin and turkey and dressing,
And sprawled them out before the fire,
Their inflated "tummies" caressing
And fondling—even before they called
"Let us know when you are ready!"
I knew it was not the mixing bowl,
But . . . "We'll dry the dishes, Betty."

THE versatile Mr. Erskine contributes a gem, almost Japanese in its terseness, to the Minneapolis *Journal:*

LOVE

BY JOHN ERSKINE

Of hours not mine
You are the remembrance,
The dream I almost dreamed,
The thirst I almost knew.
You to strangeness
Opened my soul,
Beauty, teach me more!
Do not go!

A SYMPHONY in two movements—gray and green—is what this delicate Irish poet might call the following in *The Nation and Athenæum* (London):

GREEN TREES

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

The mists of morning,
When morning broke,
Were as grey waters
Or doves in a flock.

No kine, slow-moving,
With breathings deep,
Nor birds were stirring,
Nor lambs nor sheep.

Grey as sea-water,
But through the grey
What green light rising
Has found its way?

Like living flambeaux
Of greenest light,
The trees appearing
So slim, so bright.

Now from the grey mists
The trees emerge,
Like green maids rising
From the ocean surge.

They light green tapers
By twos, by threes,
Like slight maids walking
Through the grey seas.

In the mists of morning,
Before the sun,
They lit green tapers
To the Holy One.

IT is odd that fewer dialect poems come out of Ireland than go into it. Arthur Stringer, a Canadian, issues "Out of Erin. Songs in Exile" (Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis), and writes a foreword of apology for his brogue, which he says represents no particular county. We select these two for their human qualities:

TERENCE'S MOTHER

BY ARTHUR STRINGER

They're hangin' my Terence come Tuesday,
He'll be mountin' the gallows, poor lad;
So I'm pressin' and patchin' and mendin'
The best suit av black that he had.

Since the pick av the town should be watchin'
I'd like Terence there lookin' his best;
When a body walks out on the Law-Board,
Faith, wan should be dacently dresst.

But he never gave thought to his clothin',
And scarce put a comb to his hair;
And wid him more than ever disthracted
That lad will be needin' my care!

LEAD AND LARCH

BY ARTHUR STRINGER

When Ould Tim av the alms-house at Innish
Went forth to his last long sleep
They made him a box av thin larch
And buried him none too deep.

But the Lord-Mayor dead on his four-post
They sealed in a casket av lead,
Wid its handles av illigant silver,
And a big stone over his head.

Now I'd rather be Tim than that Lord-Mayor
They're makin' such pother about,
For thick lead is lastin', but thin larch
Gives wan a fair chance to get out!

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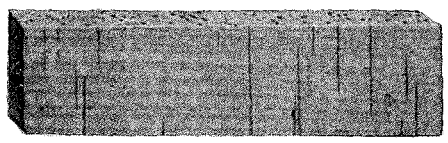

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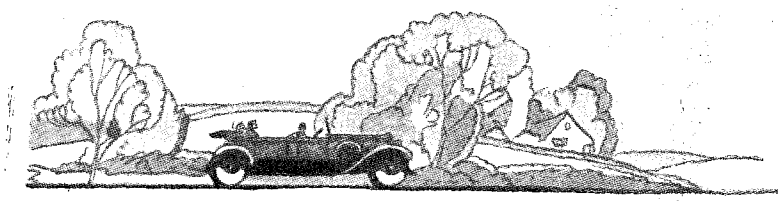
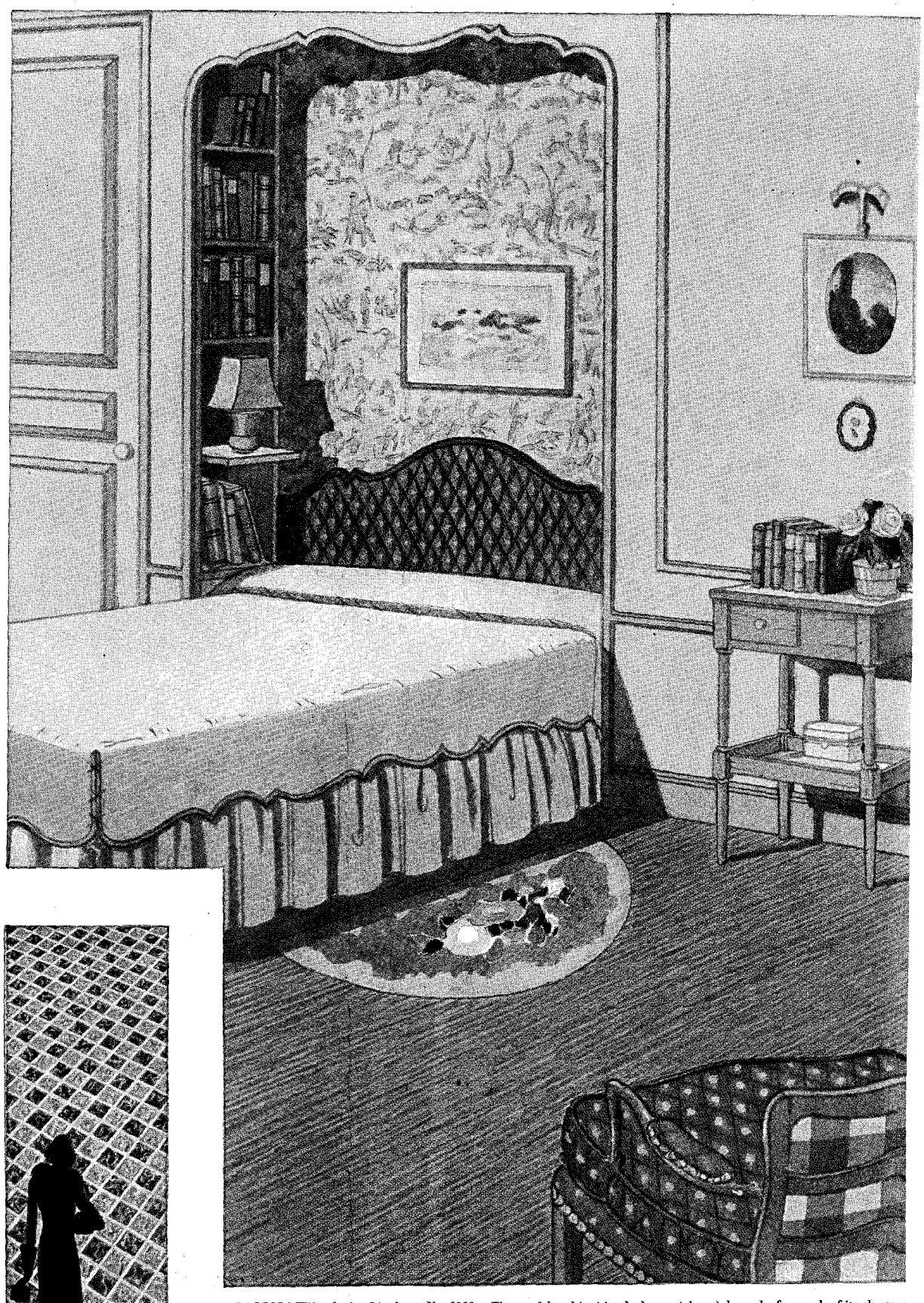


HOW MANY



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The green-toned pattern below is "CARIBBEAN" —Sealex Linoleum No. 3224. To the right . . "SUDAN" —Sealex Linoleum No. 7311.

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Well, don't let those poor-relations of rooms embarrass you. Other houses have them, too. Think, instead, of the proud day when another room is "fixed up" and one more door is deliberately left open, on a glorious room that preens itself, and awaits the coming guest.

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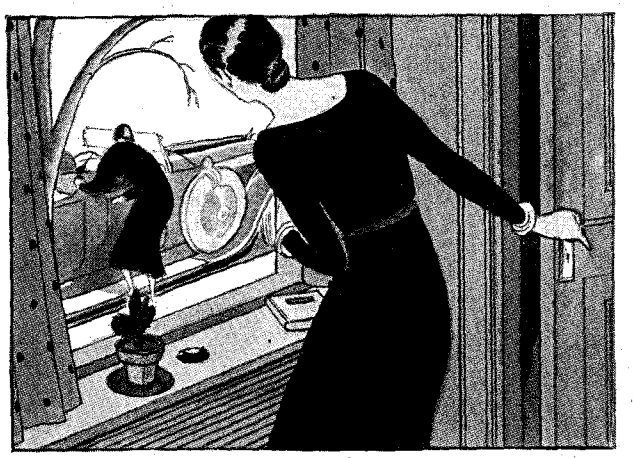

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"Africa is by far the largest producer of white diamonds, but, in the opinion of some experts, Brazil leads the world in the production of white stones of the most perfect brilliance.

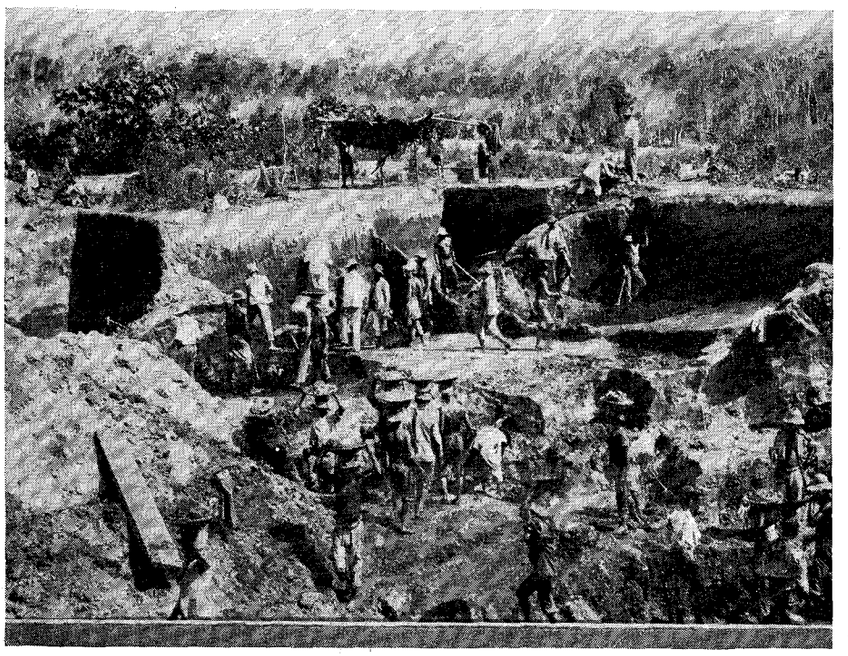
"The last-named country enjoys the distinction of possessing the only known commercial deposits of the carbonado, a so-called anthracite variety of diamond, dark gray to black in shade.

"Three varieties of diamonds are known: the crystalline gem stone; the bort, frequently translucent, and resembling the carbonado in structure; and the true carbonado.

"Until the invention of the diamond-drill, carbonados were of little value, but so rapidly has a use for them developed, that deep exploration by drills would in present practise be impracticable without them. Prospecting by the use of the diamond-drill is now approved engineering everywhere. Carbonados have no cleavage, and are thus much better than crystalline diamonds for use in drills. In fact, the carbonado possesses the distinction of being the toughest substance on earth.

"The largest diamond ever found was a carbonado. It was discovered in the State of Bahia, Brazil, in 1895. The stone weighed 3,078 carats, and was worth at the present market more than $300,000. This carbon, broken to sizes suitable for use in diamond-drills, rendered great service in the exploration of the Mesabi Range. Beside this giant stone the Great Mogul and the Kohinoor rate low in the scale, as to size, among the famous diamonds of history.

"Altho diamonds of the crystalline variety were mined in Brazil as early as 1725, only since 1876 have carbonados been known in that great country. At that time the carbons were discarded as waste material.



Brazilian Native Diamond Miners at Work

"The carbonados range from minute fragments up to several hundred carats. About 98 per cent. of the product is used in drills, the remainder, in the form of powder, being used as a polishing material in the cutting of white diamonds, and for abrasive purposes.

"In a technical sense, carbonados are not 'drest.' Stones of larger than commercial size are split and broken under pressure by a sharp wedge of superhardened steel of German manufacture.

"After this simple process, the carbonado becomes a very useful engineering tool, of such weights as the purchaser may specify, the price of which has varied from 25 cents a carat sixty years ago, up to $185 in recent years.

"In 1924, Arthur S. Bandler of New York, an importer of industrial diamonds, went to Bahia, to investigate the possibilities of mining carbonados on a large scale by modern mechanical methods.

"'Prior to 1870,' said Mr. Bandler, 'when they were cutting Brazilian rough diamonds in Amsterdam, one of the Bahia correspondents of the diamond merchants sent over some black stones from Bahia which he thought had diamond indications. Among these was a large black stone, of some 2,000 carats, used as a counterweight on a door.

"'One of the diamond-workers, having difficulty in polishing the facets of a white diamond, said, one day, to a fellow workman: "I'm going to try a piece of this big black stone."

"'He split off a corner, powdered it, and found that it was better than white diamond powder. Now, the stones are used to extract cores as small as a broom-handle or as large as a marble column. Perhaps as many diamond-drills are now in operation in New York City as in any mining region in the world.'"

Native Miners with Primitive Sieves and Bowls

BLACK diamonds occur mixed with wash and gravel, and are hard to identify. As the deposit containing the stones consists of loose gravel on a limestone bedrock, with fifteen to twenty feet of pure sand over it, the problem of mining is divided into two phases: the removal of the sand, and the later separation of the sand and carbon-bearing gravel. As a final operation, the

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diamond-bearing concentrate is treated in ball mills, which, charged with chrome balls, crush all material except the carbons —a reversed, so to say, system of ore-dressing. To quote further:

"To date, the Bahia Corporation has expended over $700,000 in equipment, buildings, and in sanitary and construction activities.

"All of the stones produced by the company are broken to specified sizes, and marketed from New York. The concession is operated on a royalty basis.

"Information under date of August 21 is to the effect that, on the Paraguassu River, this season, the native workings have been hampered by floods, the worst in fifteen years. As the two largest operators have reduced their activities in the district, production of carbonados will this year be materially curtailed.

"The output of quarter, half, and three-quarter sizes, used largely in past years, will consequently be materially reduced. As a large amount of carbons is being purchased for use in the African copper-fields, and by the Russian Government, such production from the Bahia district as may be made available should find a ready market.

"The United States imposes no duty on carbonados, and white diamonds in the rough are also admitted free."

Illustrations by courtesy of *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York)

Model of the Black King of Diamonds

"Beside this giant stone, the Great Mogul and the Kohinoor rate low in the scale, as to size, among the famous diamonds of history."

Earthquakes Less Fatal Than Autos

EVEN in earthquake regions like Italy or Japan the average person's chance of being killed by an earthquake is less than the chance that the average citizen of any modern city will be killed by an automobile. Figures recently compiled by the British earthquake expert, Dr. C. Davison, and published in the London *Times*, are thus cited by Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"During the nineteenth century, there occurred somewhere on earth 364 destructive earthquakes, accompanied by great loss of life. In Italy, the average number of persons killed by each such great earthquake is computed as 4,222. In Japan, similar computation of the loss of life in great shocks gives an average of 3,892. From these data Dr. Davison estimates that about fourteen thousand or fifteen thousand persons are killed by earthquakes somewhere in the world in the average year. Many times this number of deaths are caused annually by automobile accidents. It is admitted by experts, however, that earthquakes probably are becoming increasingly destructive and fatal because of the growing concentration of population, and the fact that modern buildings may be wrecked much more completely and fatally by an earth shock than was possible when men lived mostly in small, one-storied shacks. A single earthquake centering in a great modern city like New York or London might kill more people than have been killed by such shocks elsewhere during the whole past century."

Teaching Cats to Love Rats

NOT AS PREY OR AS FOOD, but as friends and companions This may be done, if we begin early enough

Apparently, there is no instinctive enmity between cat and rat. Kittens are merely imitating their mothers when they begin to hunt.

Recent experiments that prove this are described in *The Journal of Comparative Psychology* and summarized in the *Science News Letter*, a Science Service publication (Washington). We read:

"A kitten may grow up to be a battling ratter, or it may go through life as a peaceable friend of the rat tribe. It all depends on the kitten's early experiences in this world.

"This is shown by a Chinese psychologist, Zing Yang Kuo, of the University of Chekiang, who has brought up fifty-nine kittens in his laboratory, and has closely observed the introduction of every one of them to rats and mice in varying circumstances.

"Some of the kittens were put in isolated cages, and shielded for the first week of life from knowing that a creature like a rat existed. Other kittens were given rats or mice for social companions almost from birth. Still other baby kittens got an early introduction to the race war between cat and rat by watching their mothers expertly dispatch rats. Some of the kittens were brought up to be vegetarians, and others had a more liberal cat diet of meat and fish, along with milk and rice.

"Of the twenty-one kittens raised in an environment where their mothers killed rats, 85 per cent. of the kittens killed a rat before reaching the age of four months. Of the twenty kittens kept in a ratless environment, only 45 per cent. killed rats without being taught. None of the kittens raised with rats ever killed one of its playmates, or any rat of its kind. Only three of the eighteen kittens so raised killed other kinds of rats.

"Being vegetarian does not make a kitten less keen as a rat-hunter, the experiment indicated. But most of the vegetarian kittens would not eat the rats that they killed. In fact, after three to four months of a meatless diet, the vegetarian kittens refused any meat. Being hungry does not spur on a cat to rat-hunting, the Chinese psychologist reports.

"The cat is a small-sized tiger, equipped with a bodily machine fitted for capturing small animals, the Chinese psychologist points out. But the cat's potential career as a hunter is modified by its life conditions. The explanation that a cat hunts rats by 'instinct' is entirely inadequate, according to this experimenter, who is 'imprest by the fact that the behavior of the cat toward the rat is much more complex and much more variable than most psychologists would have thought.'"

BUT why teach the cats to love the rats? Is the peace movement to extend to the animal kingdom, and is this the first step in a back-to-Eden campaign? On this point we are told:

"The purpose of his investigations, which are still in progress, is to understand animal behavior sufficiently so that with all factors taken into account, an animal's behavior can be predicted.

"'Our study shows that kittens can be made to kill a rat, to love it, to hate it, to fear it, or to play with it,' he concludes. 'In the future, with more refined methods, with more thorough investigation in this direction, and with more knowledge of the physiology of the cat's behavior, we should be able to predict in mathematical terms how a given cat will react to a given rat at a given moment.'"

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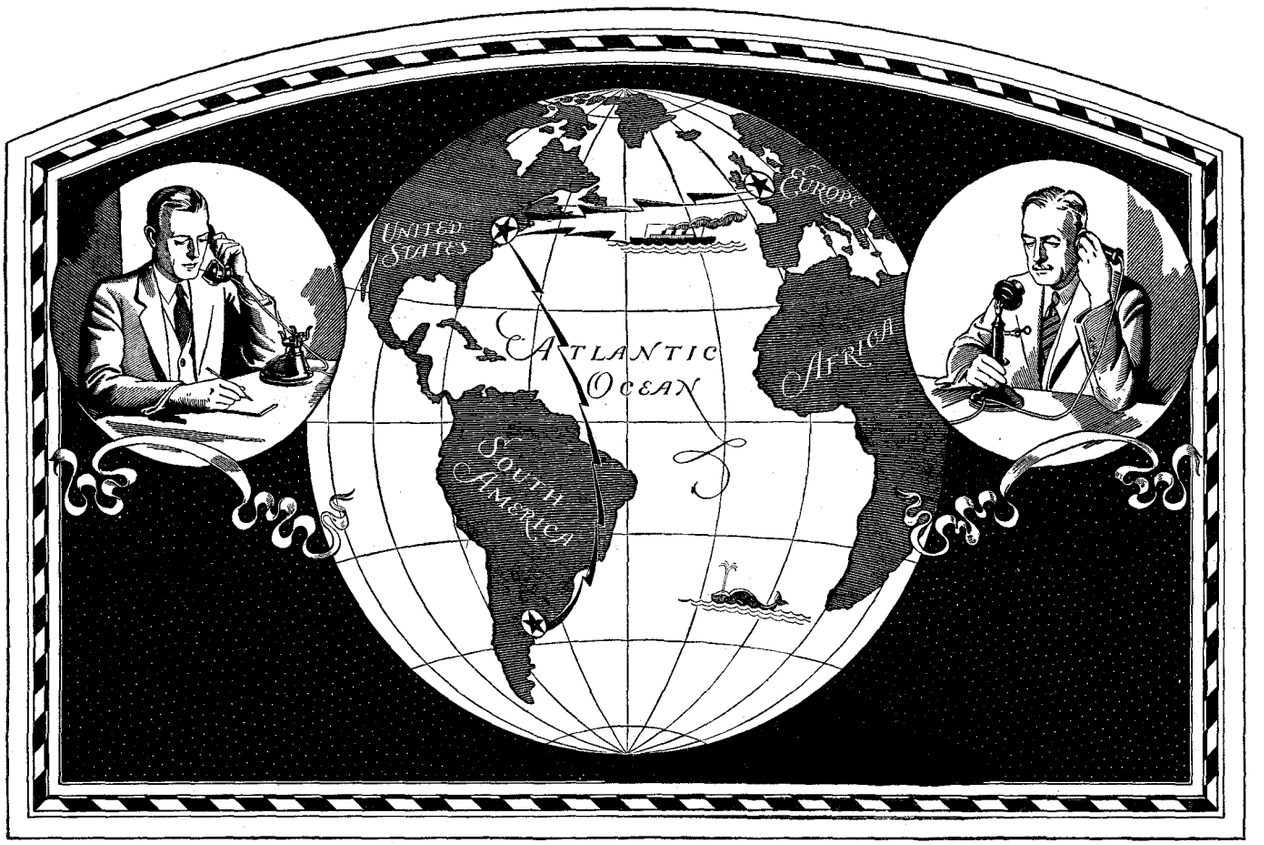

Linking the continents with speech

TODAY, through the Bell System's radio-telephone service, you can talk directly from your home or office telephone to most of the countries of Europe, to Argentina, Chile and the city of Montevideo, Uruguay, or to several great transatlantic liners while at sea.

Before long, your telephone horizon will be extended to Hawaii and other islands in the Pacific, to the mainland of Asia and to additional countries in Europe and South America. Bell System engineers are steadily enlarging the scope of voice-to-voice contact, bringing new continents, new nations, new cities and hamlets within reach of your telephone.

Talking to Europe, to South America, to ships at sea, is almost as satisfactory as an across-the-desk conference. You can transact business and exchange personal messages with the ease and clearness of an ordinary long distance call. Questions can be settled as they arise.

Recent reductions in charges have lowered the cost of a three-minute conversation between New York and London, and New York and Buenos Aires, to $30. A slight additional charge is made for calls between more distant points.

Transatlantic telephone service has won an important place in international communication. It has brought the factor of *personality* to the daily contacts between the Old World and the New. It is a furtherance of the Bell System's aim: *that you may be able to talk with any one, anywhere, at any time.*

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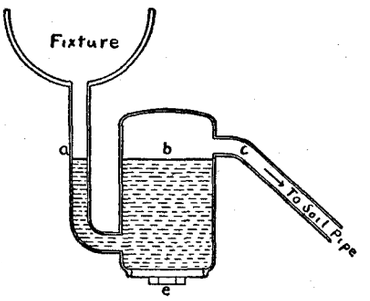
How Common Things Work

XXXVII—Traps for Sewer Gas

SEWER GAS FROM DECOMPOSING substances in the sewer may rise through the pipes and, unless in some way checked, can pass into the house, thus contaminating the air supply. To prevent such an occurrence, traps are placed in the waste-pipes below the fixtures.

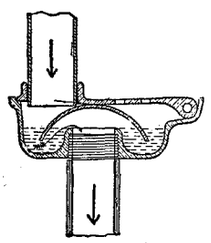


Trap

Traps are water-seals. In their construction advantage is taken of the fact that a gas will not force its way into water to a lower point, unless its pressure is greater than that upon the water surface at the other side of the bend.

Says Alfred M. Butler, in his "Household Physics" (M. Barrows and Company, Boston):

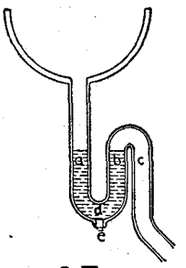
"Just as long as the pressure of the air in the soil-pipe is the same as that of the air on the fixture side of the trap, no movement caused by air-pressure will occur. If, however, the water-level on the side *a* rises through water coming down from the fixture above, the level on the side *b* will rise also, until it reaches the opening into *c*, through which water will flow into the soil-pipe. This action will go on just as long as the level in *a* is higher than the opening into *c*. When the water ceases to come from the fixture above, the level in both arms will drop to a little below the level of the opening. The water below the line of *c* is called the water-seal.


Refrigerator Trap

"A water-seal is utilized in the refrigerator trap by which water from the melted ice may pass down and out from the ice-chamber, overflowing into the drip-pan as the level rises inside the tube. No warm air can get back into the refrigerator because of this water-seal.

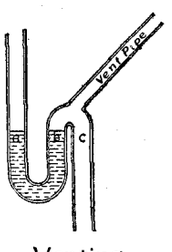
"The first trap described is called the drum-trap. It is made in many forms, in one of which a slight upward curve of the inlet pipe makes the water swirl around inside the trap, forcing out any solid matter that would otherwise settle to the bottom and clog the trap.

"Of late years another type of trap known as the *S* trap has come into extensive use. In this the large chamber of the drum-trap is replaced by a continuation of the pipe that passes downward from the fixture. With the introduction of this form of trap, which is very easily made and quite economical, a trouble known as siphonage is encountered.



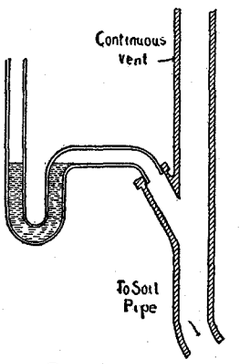
S Trap

"The figure represents a sectional view of a trap of the *S* type, with the water-seal *a b*. Suppose a large volume of water enters the side *a* from the fixture. The level in *b* rises and the water flows over into *c*, where it forms a piston, and siphonic action starts. As a result, when the flow of water from above *a* ceases, the level in *a* drops down below *d* until air can pass up the side *b*, and thus break the siphon flow. In this manner nearly all the water in *a* and *b* is removed, so that there is not enough to seal the lower bend completely. Since *c* is connected with the soil-pipe, it is easy to see that if there is any sewer gas in the pipe, it can readily pass up into the house through the fixture.



Venting

"In order to diminish the possibility of the loss of water-seals in traps through siphonage, a system of venting has been introduced. An opening made in the top of the bend between *b* and *c* prevents siphonic action, since the atmosphere is then continually acting on the water there, and thus breaks the continuous stream between *b* and *c*. The water-level of *a* can drop only slightly below the bend between *b* and *c* when the supply from above stops. The inertia of the moving column alone makes it fall below this level.

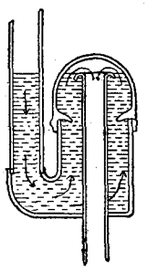


Continuous Venting

"The latest plumbing regulations in some localities require that vents for traps shall be continuous. In such a system of venting the waste-pipe from the trap passes horizontally into the wall of a house and passes down to the soil-pipe through a continuation of the vent-pipe. Such a form of trap is called the half-*S* trap.

"In the modern system of venting traps, another vertical pipe known as the main vent-pipe starts at the lowest fixture and passes to the roof of the house. To it pass the vent-pipes from all the traps. Through this main vent-pipe air at atmospheric pressure acts upon the top of each trap, thus preventing the possibility of siphonage.

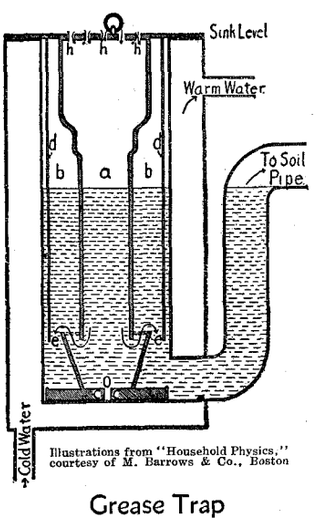
"Many traps in which siphonic action can not take place have been invented. There is a possibility that the water-seal will be broken through causes other than siphonage. Commonest of these is evaporation. The water in both arms of the water-seal of a vented trap is exposed to the atmosphere, on one side *a*, directly through the fixture, and on the other side *b*, indirectly through the vent-pipe. If the fixture is left unused for any great length of time, the water will evaporate to such an extent that there will be a free passage for gas through the trap. This will not happen so readily in a non-siphon unvented trap, as in this there is a chance for evaporation on only one side of the water-seal.


Non-Siphon Trap

"From the kitchen sink, large quantities of unnecessarily greasy waste are often allowed to pass into the trap and waste-pipe. This results in a large loss. As long as the water is warm, the grease is more or less liquid. As it cools in the trap, however, it solidifies and collects on the walls, thus interfering with the proper working of the trap.

"In ordinary drum or *S* traps, there is a cap that may be unscrewed, either to remove any obstruction or to clean out the vent-pipe that has been stopt up with grease. In the best forms of traps these caps are on the bottom or on the sides below the water surface.

"To prevent an accumulation of grease in the vent-pipe, grease traps are frequently placed under kitchen sinks, particularly in restaurants and hotel kitchens. The figure represents the section of one form of such a grease trap. The trap fits into the sink, the top of it being level with the bottom of the sink. The greasy water enters the trap through the holes *hhh*, and rises in *a* and *b* to the level of the outlet pipe as indicated. Cold water passes around the central part *a b*, thus cooling the waste water, and causing the grease to solidify. The grease, being less dense than water, floats upon the upper part in *b*. To remove the grease, the central part *a b* is lifted out. When this is done the cylinder *d* fits into a groove around the base *c* and is lifted by *c*. Thus no grease can get out, tho the water in *a* and *b* can pass through the hole *o*. The cylinder *d* can then be slipt off upward and the grease can be scraped from the outer surface of *a*. Soap can be made from this grease."



Illustrations from "Household Physics," courtesy of M. Barrows & Co., Boston

Grease Trap

LAVA may actually grow hotter after leaving a volcano than it was before, according to Dr. T. J. Jaggar, the famous volcano expert. Lava is charged with highly inflammable gases, he says, and when it reaches the air, these gases catch fire and make the lava still hotter and more fluid. That is the explanation of the paradox.

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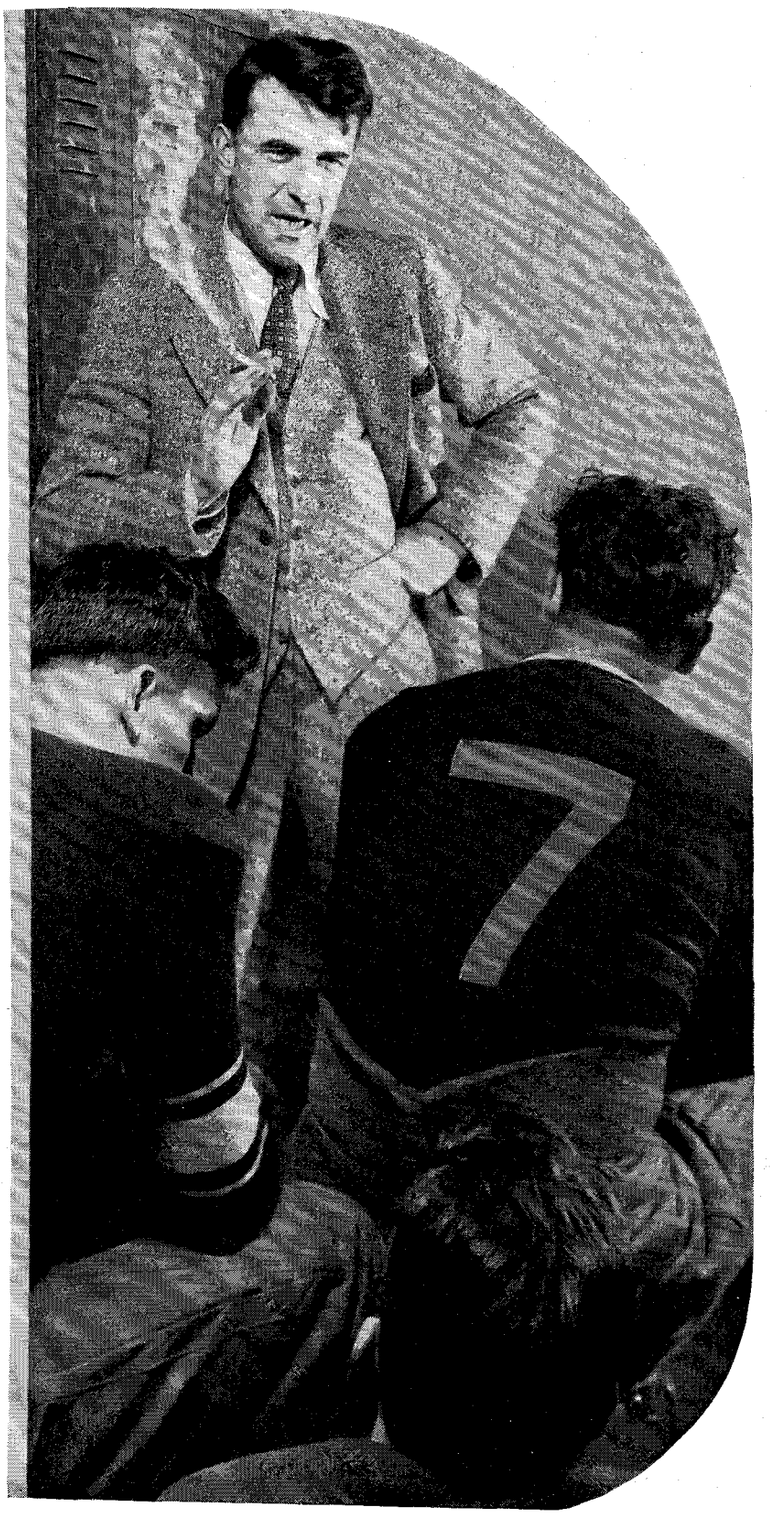
DO YOU SMOKE MORE WHEN YOU'RE HOT UNDER THE COLLAR?



♦ ♦ ♦ KEEP MOUTH-HAPPY WITH COOLER SMOKE

When you're mad as blazes and ready to talk it out...do you start lighting cigarettes? That's when you should have a full pack of Spuds handy! In fast and furious smoking sessions you learn how Spud's cooler smoke keeps your mouth and throat moist-cool and comfortable . . . how at all times, under any conditions, Spud's clean, cooler smoke holds and heightens your enjoyment of Spud's full tobacco flavor. Smoke through your first Spud pack and learn why Spud is the inimitable new freedom in old-fashioned tobacco enjoyment. At better stands, 20 for 20c. The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Inc., Louisville, Kentucky.

MENTHOL-COOLED **SPUD** CIGARETTES

JUDGE SPUD...Not by first puff, but by first pack. Surprise soon forgotten

. . . continued coolness heightens enjoyment of full tobacco flavor.

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GLYCER

PERMANENT ANTI-FREEZE

"One-shot" anti-freeze protection for 1,600,000 *cars*

WE submit to you a business proposition in anti-freeze protection for your car—a proposition that 1,600,000 motorists were glad to accept last year.

Make glycerine your anti-freeze this winter. Put *one filling* in your car now and get an entire winter's protection without constant worry and refilling—without annoying fumes—and without fear of damage to your cooling system or car finish.

Glycerine is the *one-shot* anti-freeze. It won't evaporate so you don't have to keep replacing it and worrying about it. It gives off no fumes and is safe as water for your car and for the car finish.

One filling of G. P. A. Radiator Glycerine protects your car for the entire winter. Just make sure that the cooling system is clean and tight and the same solution that you put in your car to-day will be protecting it next April.

Now is the time to get protection. Put G. P. A. Radiator Glycerine in your car today.

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
45 EAST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RISKY

Although he put in an anti-freeze he will worry all winter as to whether his car is safe . . . or whether the anti-freeze evaporated. His protection constantly fades away.

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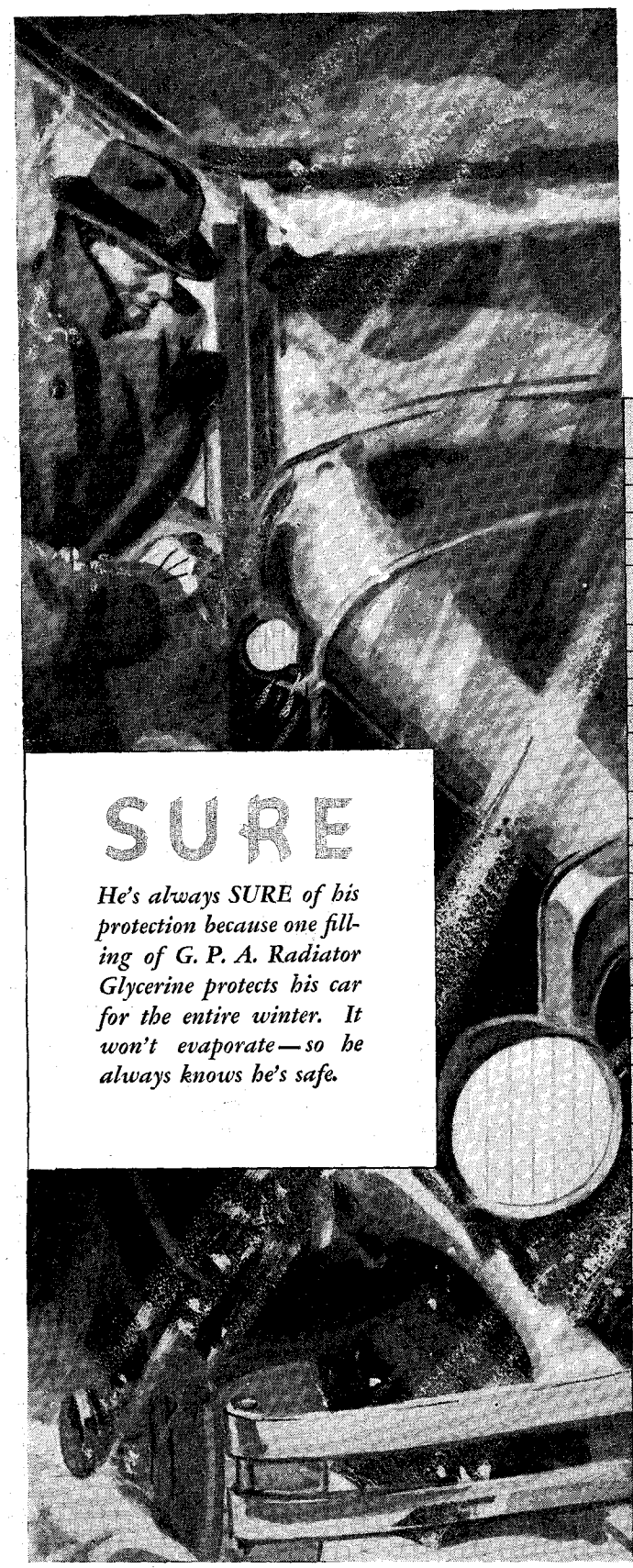
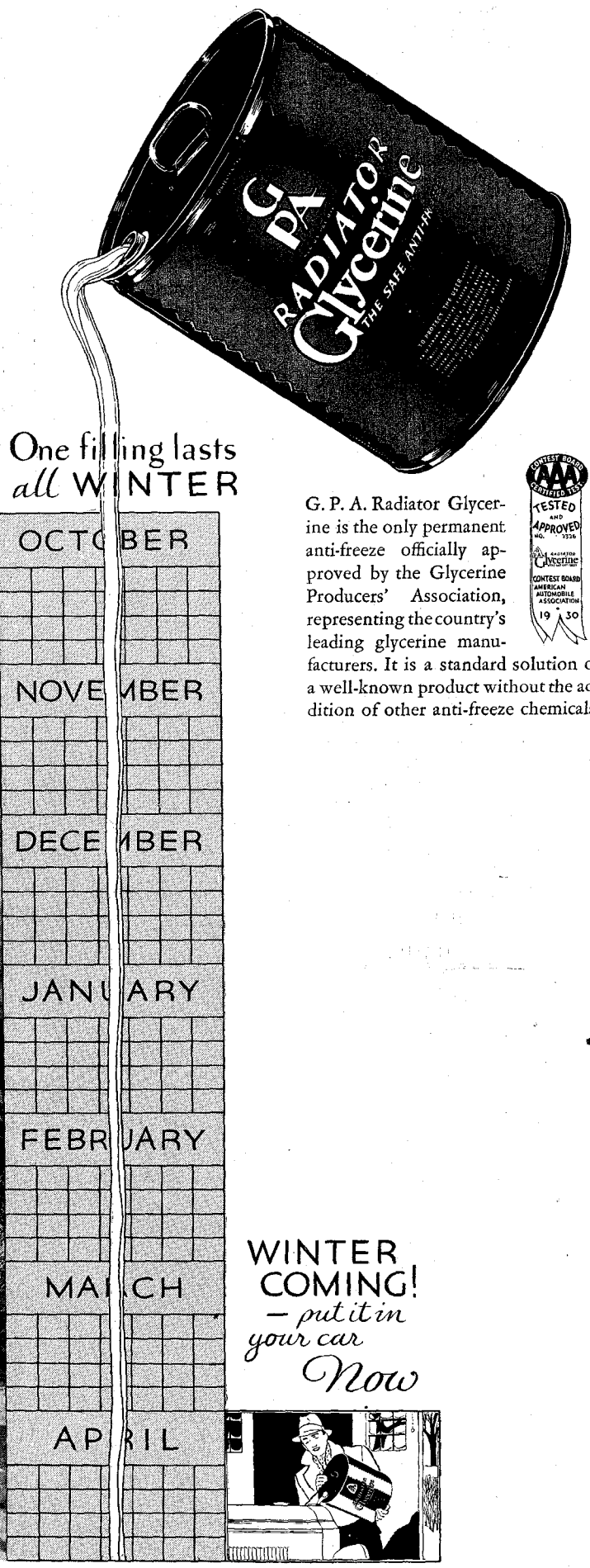
I N E
PROTECTION



SURE

He's always SURE of his protection because one filling of G. P. A. Radiator Glycerine protects his car for the entire winter. It won't evaporate—so he always knows he's safe.



G. P. A. Radiator Glycerine is the only permanent anti-freeze officially approved by the Glycerine Producers' Association, representing the country's leading glycerine manufacturers. It is a standard solution of a well-known product without the addition of other anti-freeze chemicals.

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WINTER COMING! — put it in your car Now

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Pet Your Camel: She'll Walk a Mile for You

FEARFUL FOR HIS LIFE, the Chinese animal dealer bolted for the gate of his big compound. But the American stood his ground as his two four-legged friends charged up at a terrific rate, uttering shrill cries of delight.

These were a pair of affectionate and demonstrative Bactrian camels, whose personalities Rodney Gilbert describes in *Asia* in a eulogy of the two-humped, long-haired, short-legged breed. They were, for all the world, like a pair of large shabby dogs, nearly bowling their master over with the exuberance of their greeting.

Fatima Just Pines for a Bit of Love and a Few Caresses

These playful camels had been separated from Mr. Gilbert for some six weeks. Now they brought up in front of him almost on their haunches and raised their heads high above his in the air. This demonstration, he tells us, gained for him much advertising among the Mohammedan animal dealers, among whom he was then living. None of them, he says, "had ever seen anything like it, and they were loath to believe that a camel had any affection for any one."

But the camel is affectionate, insists Mr. Gilbert, in contradiction of the popular belief, and he adds the adjectives "companionable" and "lovable" to his characterization.

The article is a sort of *amende honorable*. Once, Mr. Gilbert confesses, he called the camel, in print, "an ill-tempered, evil-smelling, stupid anachronism." But now he has learned better. He found reason to change his opinion just after the war, when he was traveling as a propagandist for the Allies in the Mohammedan territories of western China and Turkestan. No pack animals were available but camels, and no camels moving in his direction for hire, he tells us. Therefore, we read:

> I was driven to purchase two camels, put my heavy luggage on one and my bedding, saddlebags and my own person on another, and to hire a burly, one-eyed Mohammedan to lead this diminutive expedition and act as groom to the animals.
>
> The camels were young and strong and in beautiful condition; the Mohammedan knew his business, knew the roads, cooked well, and was a masterful raconteur; so an eleven-day journey across the Ordos desert passed like a pleasant dream, and I was delivered at the town of Ningsia, in Kansu, none the worse for wear.
>
> It was there that I received news of the Armistice in due course, and my career as a war propagandist came to an end; and there that my education as a cameleer began. My one-eyed expert deserted me to become his brother's partner in business, and, since camels do not usually go into Ningsia but around it, I could find no substitute; so for some weeks it was my duty, and to some extent my pleasure, to feed and groom my two querulously talkative animals.
>
> Then came instructions to move about, since I was so far West and there was no hurry over getting back, and explain the war and the victory to certain Mohammedan potentates who were known to have cherished pro-Turkish and therefore anti-Allied feelings.
>
> My search for a camel expert was an urgent and careless one, and I started off into the barren and uninhabited Ala-shan, and the cold and dreary desert beyond, with a little man who subsequently confessed, when he had brought us into a dangerous situation after we had been lost for a week in the waterless hills, that he was a runaway soldier, with no knowledge whatever of camels, and no experience in desert travel.
>
> He had simply been in a frantic hurry to get out of Ningsia. The day after this confession was made, we had the good fortune to stumble upon one of the big camel trails, and I then invited my counterfeit guide to find his own way back to civilization.
>
> I set out southwestward alone, sometimes leading my beasts, sometimes riding them, pitching my tent each morning in a gale with the thermometer at 30 or 35 degrees below zero, collecting dry dung for my fire by the light of the morning star, cooking my mutton stew and tea, packing and unpacking the patient but obviously lonely and bewildered camels, and finding them grazing and water when I could.
>
> Then I fell in with a string of a thousand camels and eighty men going my way, and my troubles were over; but my education in the lore of the trail was already so far advanced by adversity that my new road-fellows were genuinely interested in improving it.

FOR the rest of the winter Mr. Gilbert kept on learning more and more about camels, sometimes in company, sometimes alone, until for an amateur he was "not such a bad camel driver." He soon learned this, for example:

> The greatest obstacle to a sympathetic understanding with the camel is the nose rope. Arabian camels have halters, but throughout the eastern half of Asia the leading rope is made fast to a wooden pin through the nostrils. The thin membrane between the nostrils is punctured when the camel is about two years old, and a peg five inches or so long is put through, with a knob at one end and a notch for the leading string at the other, near the point.
>
> The rope is attached to the pin by a light string, which will break before any injury can be done the beast's nose in case he falls. But a heavy-handed person can give this rope a jerk that

Illustrations by courtesy of *ASIA* Magazine (New York)

Grateful for a Little Nourishment, She Gurgles with Joy

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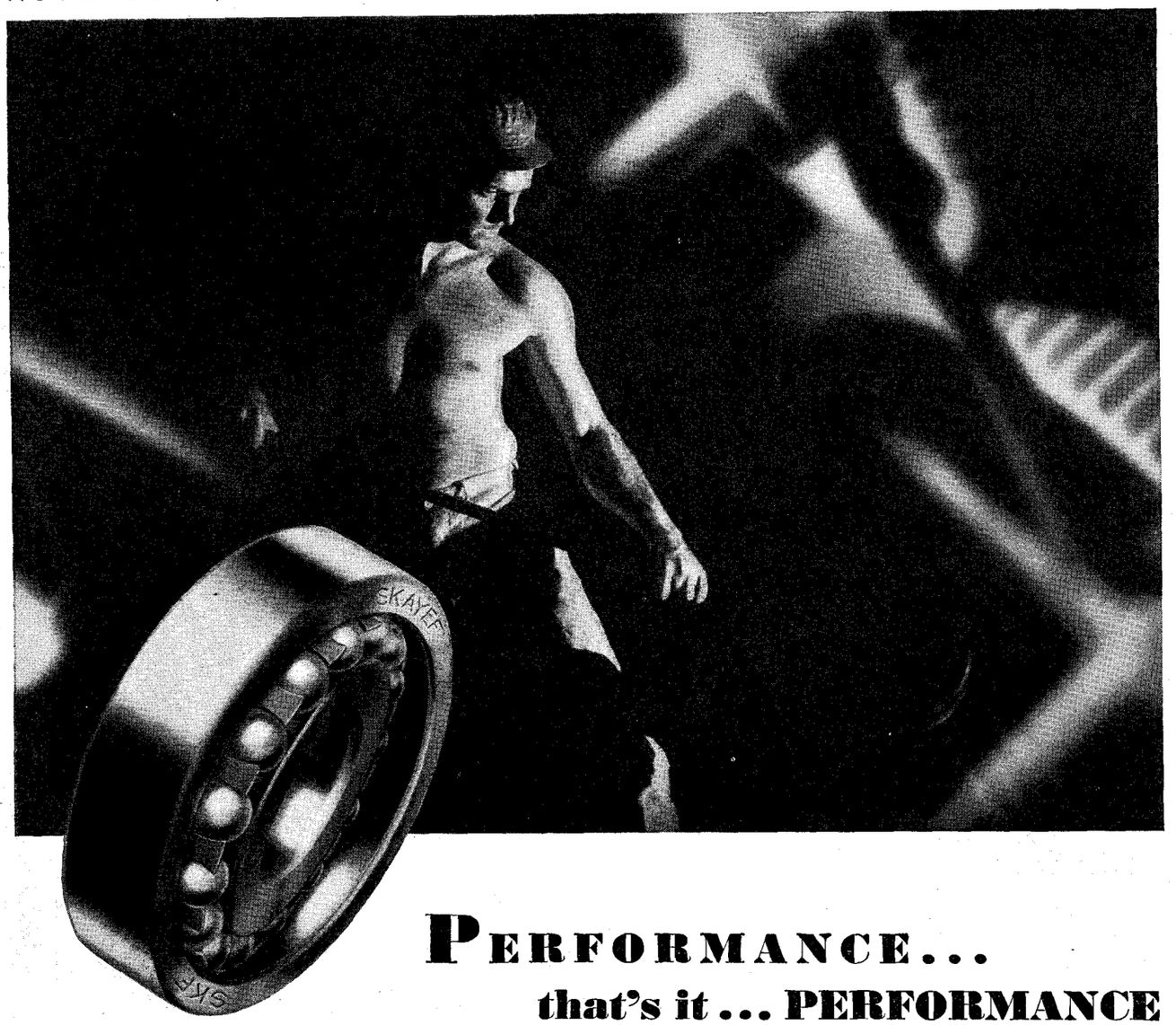

PERFORMANCE...
that's it... PERFORMANCE
...in a Bearing it's the only thing that counts

JOT that fact down on the margin of your blue-print now . . . file it away in one of the pigeon holes of your mind. Performance is the thing you want when you buy a bearing. Performance, in a bearing, is the only thing that counts.

SKF is a symbol of a world-wide bearing organization that has persistently refused to manufacture down to a price. SKF is the highest priced bearing in the world.

And yet, there flow into SKF Headquarters reports of SKF Bearings that have traveled a million miles in railway journals without showing wear . . . of other SKF Bearings that are part of the mechanical equipment of practically every trans-oceanic flight . . . of others still that serve year after year on thousands of industrial jobs.

Performance . . . that's it . . . Performance. It's the thing that makes the SKF Bearing more expensive to produce and to buy. It is the thing that makes it cheaper, far cheaper, to use. Put YOUR bearing problems up to SKF. SKF Industries, Inc., 40 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

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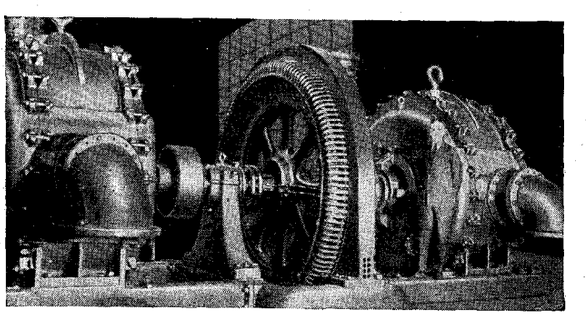

Performance was the thing that inspired the choice of SKF Bearings for these giant pumps, made by the Nash Engineering Company of South Norwalk, Conn. Photograph illustrates the largest vacuum pump installation in the world.

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IPANA

THE LITTLE WOMAN AND YOU

The little woman searches for the best soap, she finds the most comfortable arm chair, she picks the most tempting foods. She has a thousand jobs, and one of them is to buy the family tooth paste.

She buys, perhaps, Ipana. She prefers it, perhaps, to all other kinds, for dentists preach its benefits and women know its virtues.

But, in case she does not, show her, please, this quick summation of Ipana's extra benefits.

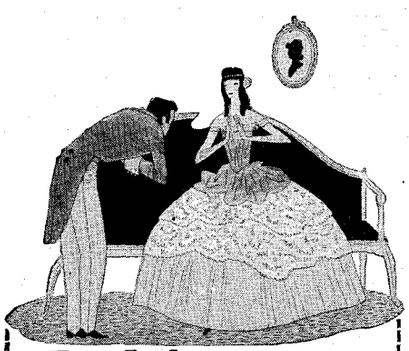
1 **Ipana does more than clean the teeth. It tones and stimulates the gums.**

2 **If your tooth brush ever "shows pink", massage and Ipana will remedy the condition; for Ipana contains ziratol, a preparation long used by the profession for its efficiency in toning tender gum tissue.**

3 **Ipana has a splendid taste. It gives an instant and lasting feeling of cleanliness!**

•

So Ipana gives you double protection—protection for your gums, as well as for your teeth. And its success is a tribute to its benefits. If you'd like to try this tooth paste, hand the coupon below to her who does your shopping.



Fair Lady . . .

With highest admiration for your abilities as purchasing agent, may I suggest that, the next time tooth paste is on your list, you ask for

IPANA TOOTH PASTE

Signed _____

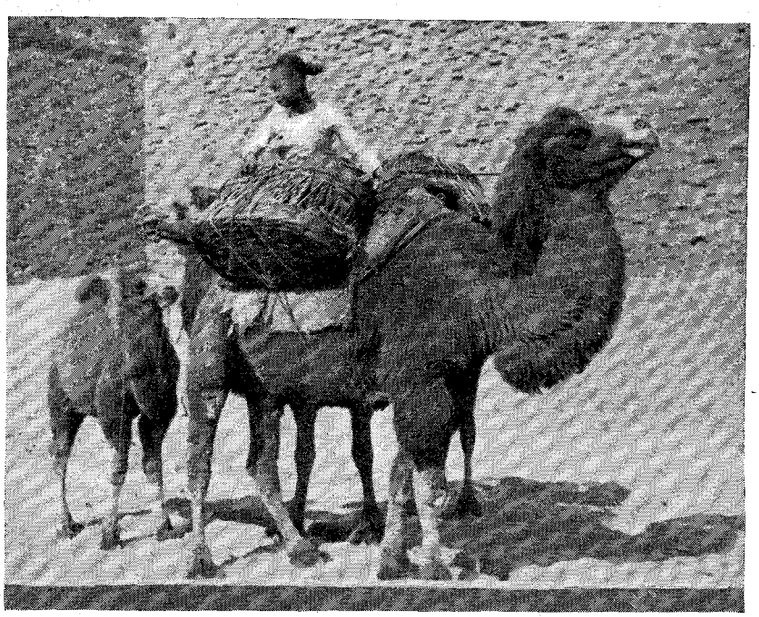
(Continued from page 36)

is extremely painful without breaking the string, and no camel is long a beast of burden without having had many such jerks.

The result is that, when any one approaches a camel with outstretched hand, he throws his head as high as he can get it, edges clumsily away and screams his protests. If the man who reaches up for the rope is a stranger, the camel will probably spatter him from head to foot with its foul-smelling cud, and a bad-tempered old stallion may even bite or kick.

If you can reach up and take the leading rope of your camel without exciting him to any such demonstration, you may be sure that you have won his confidence and have never hurt his nose.

It requires infinite patience to inspire this degree of faith; but, once your mount does have such confidence in you, he regards you as a friend and will not only let you take the rope but will kneel readily at the command "Sok!" (pronounced "soak" and not "sock"), and will even lower his head and gurgle affectionately as a hint that he would enjoy having the base of his ears scratched.



When Mama Hits the Trail, Hungry Junior Hikes Along

MR. GILBERT never saw any Orientals scratch their camels' ears, since they almost never pet their domestic animals. The extent to which this is a racial characteristic is shown by the following anecdote:

Once, on a previous journey, when I was in complete Turkish garb, including the wild whiskers, and was getting no little fun out of passing as a native in the company that I found at a desert water hole near Turfan, I was spotted and exposed as an Occidental by a veteran Scotch missionary who caught me patting my horse's neck and rubbing his nose.

The camel driver takes excellent care of his animals, and is most solicitous about their health and comfort, but he has no desire for their affection, and therefore does not get it. Consequently the attentions that my two beasts bestowed on me, after they came to know me well, never failed to astonish and amuse the men of the wilderness.

If we met caravans going in the other direction, and camped with them for a day, as we often did, the strangers would invariably be told of my trick camels, and I would be asked to walk off into the grassland and call them, have them put their heads down to be scratched, talk to them, and have them reply with their unearthly squeaks and grunts, stroll about so that they would follow and frisk around me like a couple of playful puppies.

One was a female, not yet full-grown, and if I did not send her about her business, she would follow me into the heart of the camp, stand behind me and make little chirping noises high above my head to advertise her presence, and then, if I stood still, she would put her muzzle on my shoulder, close her eyes in contentment and drool green saliva down the front of my sheepskin coat. This was always the final act in my performance and never failed to elicit from strangers exclamations of wonder and delight, such as: "My old grandfather! Look at that!"

THAT camels can be not only affectionate but very solicitous for the rider's welfare the writer discovered on another occasion, of which we are told:

In a town near the Tibetan frontier, I contracted what was then known in China as the "five-day flu," and, altho the attack in its severity did not last more than five days, I continued to have fever and headache for many days afterward.

I coddled myself until I was disgusted with my feeling of general worthlessness, and decided to take a trip somewhere and work it off; so I set out alone for the near-by town of Dangar to visit a wool buyer for a British firm in Tientsin.

I simply threw my bedding over the back of my young female camel, climbed on top of it and went off, leaving the gelding in the care of friends.

My mount was thoroughly tired of living in a courtyard, and started at a brisk walk that soon became a gentle amble. It would have been very pleasant going had I been well, since it was a brilliantly sunny day in mid-winter, and the stupendous hills all about me were magnificent under snow; but we had not done a mile before I was thoroughly tired and had developed a backache so severe that it was actually nauseating.

I squirmed about, trying all sorts of

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positions, and my mount looked around frequently to see what was the matter. Finally, when I had fallen forward over the hump, she slowed down, stopt and took a good look at me, made some sort of remark in her throat and very carefully sank to the ground. Then she again turned her head and made the peculiar throaty noise.

It was as plain a suggestion to get off and rest as a human being could have made, and I took it. Now, being young, this animal was often foolish; she usually refused to kneel at all without much coaxing and a few gentle tugs on the nose rope, and then she had to have her head held down or she would spring at once to her feet. When I wanted to mount her, I always tried to have some one hold her head until I was firmly seated between the humps, because otherwise she would be up with a leap as soon as she felt a leg over her back, and she left me many times sprawling on the ground.

On this occasion, however, she not only knelt of her own accord but stayed down, inspecting me once in a while with her big birdlike eyes, while I sat with my tired back against a boulder and smoked. When I came to get painfully on again, she turned her head and watched me, waiting until I was securely in my place with both hands gripping the long hair on the humps, and then very slowly got up in the three successive upheavals customary with a camel under a heavy pack.

If she had done so with any speed, I should not have had the strength to hold on; for these upheavals are disconcerting.

The camel rises first to its fore knees, tilting the rider abruptly backward, then brings its hind legs all the way up in one motion, pitching him forward, and finally gets from its fore knees to its feet, throwing him backward again. If the upheavals come in very rapid succession, the novice goes off in one direction or another.

My young lady, however, managed the business of getting up and down as if she were an equilibrist with a bucket of water on her back, which she was not to spill, and this performance we went through not once but a dozen times that day.

ONE of the most attractive features of friendship with camels, we learn, is their conversational ability. "They comment on everything that goes on around them, and they make a wider variety of noises than any other domesticated beast." For instance:

They groan, grunt, gurgle, whine, chortle, chirp, bark, yelp, and scream. One of the commonest expressions of displeasure can be described only as a squawk. It must be confessed that their voices are not musical, and that the noises they make are never pleasant, with the possible exception of a gentle whine; but it has been too often wrongly assumed that, because their voices are raucous, they are forever in a bad temper and uttering complaints.

They do grumble when they are loaded, and they scream when they think they are about to suffer pain or indignity; but when you come to understand their language, you discover that they can ask very politely for their food, thank you when you have attended to their wants, express pleasure at seeing you, and almost inquire into the state of your health.

SPEAKING of the humanness of camels, Mr. Gilbert confesses that "they are never so startlingly and disgustingly human as

When men develop *NERVES*

WATCH YOUR HUSBAND

WHEN men develop "nerves"—complain of exhaustion day after day... when bed outbids bridge or the theatre —wives know that overwork is beginning to tell. It's time to act.

If *your* husband is giving too much of himself physically and mentally to his business . . . consider the virtues of a Winter cruise via ***Red Star*** or ***White Star Line*** . . . to the Mediterranean or Around the World. For systematic rest . . . complete change of scene to erase wrinkles from a man's brow and chase worries from his mind . . . nothing can equal an ocean voyage.

It's really wonderful how quickly tired bodies and minds respond to this stimulating treatment! Ocean breezes keen and fresh—sunshine chockful of health! A sea trip is the sovereign cure! Take your husband and go. Let us tell you about our delightful cruises, described in the unusual booklet, "Watch Your Husband."

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of the *Belgenland*, giant flagship of the *Red Star Line*, most famous globe-circling liner. From New York, Dec. 15, 133-day itinerary, the result of six years' experience in round-the-world cruises. *Red Star Line* in cooperation with American Express Company. $1750 (up), with complete shore program.

MEDITERRANEAN

—Four de luxe 46-day Cruises by *White Star* liners *Britannic* (new) and *Adriatic*. From New York, Jan. 8 and 17, Feb. 26, Mar. 7. Algiers, Italy, Greece, Holy Land, Egypt and other points of principal tourist interest. $695-$750 (up) First Class —$420 Tourist Third Cabin, both including shore excursions.

Address your inquiry for descriptive literature and for the booklet, "Watch Your Husband," to Desk C, I. M. M. Company, No. 1 Broadway, New York City.

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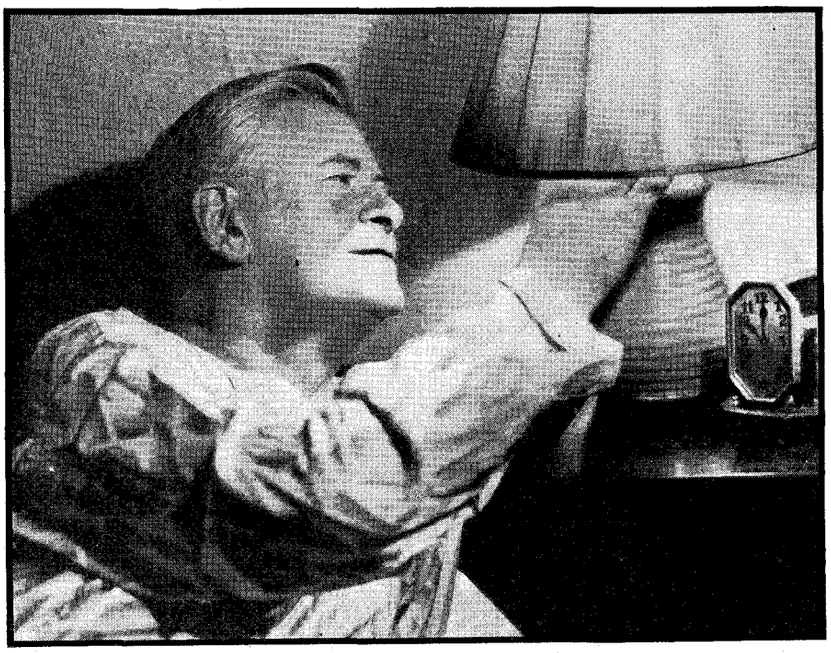
How to Get 8 Hours Sleep Without Drugs



A New Discovery That Gives You 8 Hours Of Sleep—The Kind Of Sleep That Brings Teeming Energy All Next Day.

NOW there's a drugless way to get instant sleep. Sound, natural sleep, so all the next day you teem with new energy and "pep". You look and feel like a different person—fresh, clear-eyed, buoyant—the day long.

On doctors' advice, millions employ this new way. For it is as free of drugs as the bread you eat or the milk you drink. And does far more than simply induce sleep! *This delicious food-drink actually rebuilds your wasted tissues while you sleep.*

What It Is

It is called Ovaltine; a scientific food-concentrate developed in Switzerland by a scientist of world-fame. You take it in a cup of warm milk at bedtime; a super-delicious drink.

First, it induces sleep. You get sound, natural sleep a few minutes after taking it.

Then, *while* you sleep, its peculiar dietetic properties resupply your system with the energy lost the previous, active day. For it contains practically EVERY building element necessary to energy. And thus provides not only sleep, but the *kind of sleep that rebuilds and rejuvenates!*

You can take it night after night and not only not form a habit, as with drugs, but build up your health as well. So you teem with energy every day. *750R*

Do you wonder then, that people are flocking to its use? New to America, Ovaltine is being recommended by over 20,000 doctors. Used over 30 years in Europe, its use has spread to over 54 different nations. It marks one of the most important scientific findings of its time.

Try It Tonight

Doctors urge it not only for sleeplessness, but for all nervous and rundown conditions. They recommend it, too, for nervous, underweight children. Thousands of busy people take it during the day to relieve fatigue and restore vitality. Widely different from powdered, sugary, chocolate, malt or cocoa "mixtures", its scientific standing is unquestioned.

A few weeks' use will make an amazing difference in the way you feel. Your whole appearance will show the result of restful sleep and vitality restored this natural way.

Believe or not what people claim for Ovaltine—but *try it.* Try it without delay. Start tonight. Just 'phone your druggist or grocer now—ask for a can of Ovaltine.

OVALTINE
The Swiss Food-Drink

Manufactured under license in U. S. A. according to original Swiss formula

when drunk." That it is hard to believe this he seems to admit, for he continues:

"Here," my friends usually remark, when I reach this point in a postprandial discourse, "is where we go out for air."

It is an honest fact that camels sometimes get horribly intoxicated, tho never more than once in their lives. In certain parts of Mongolia there grows a weed which is known in Chinese as tsuima tsao, the literal meaning being "intoxicating hemp grass."

A camel that has never tried it before is inevitably attracted to it; so camel drivers never turn young animals out to graze where they know it to be growing in quantity. Yet nearly every camel is caught sooner or later, and sometimes the owner of a whole string, coming from a part of the country where this grass does not exist, will go out in the evening to round up his grazing beasts and be aghast to find them staggering about, getting their long legs tangled, tripping, falling and rolling over or rocking on their knees, their bleary eyes half open, bespattering everything near them with their cuds, drooling into their beards and squawking and chuckling hilariously.

It is not an amusing spectacle; for the after effects are no joke. The "hang-over" sometimes lasts for weeks, always for two or three days at least, and the repentant sinner is so sick during the period of recovery that he can carry no burden, and sometimes can not even keep up with his fellows.

IF the camels of a string chance to go on a serious spree where water is short and the nearest food supply fifteen or twenty days distant, and then take ten days or two weeks to recover, the results may be calamitous, Mr. Gilbert relates, continuing:

My two youngsters of course had to have their initiation. Caravans always move at night, not to escape the heat as is popularly supposed, but to leave the daytime for grazing. Camels will not graze at night, and, since they live on the country, must be given a chance to hunt their living and get their rest.

One morning in the Ala-shan desert we came to a water-hole, turned the camels loose, pitched our tents and went to bed just before dawn.

We usually slept until nearly noon, then ate the one big meal of the day and gossiped until it was time to pack up and start just before sunset, but on this particular morning I was called from my sleep just after sunrise and invited by one of my Mohammedan pals to step outside and look at my animals. I got into my sheepskin coat, because it was very cold, opened the flap of my tent and found my two darlings kneeling in front of the tent, facing me, instead of being out with their kindred, eating.

They were rocking about, blinking idiotically. I had, at that time, never heard of tsuima tsao. So in amazement I called out: "Hello! What's the matter?"

And, whether the reader believes it or not, they answered me in one voice, barking something as near like "Wow!" as anything an animal ever said.

In a half-hour they were both asleep, and all that following night they had to be prodded along to keep them up with the others. Luckily they had had little more than a taste of the poison weed. The man who had called me had chanced to see them munching tufts of tsuima tsao with greedy relish.

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How Jumping Beans Get That Way

"WHAT makes 'em jump, Dad?"

A regular rat-a-tat-tat was being played on the tin plate where Bobbie's father had placed the handful of quite ordinary-looking seeds. First one and then another, we read, tilted and rolled a little until the Mexican jumping beans were playing their well-known lively tattoo on the metal.

Naturally Bobbie was curious.

But since the question of why a jumping bean jumps is quite simple, compared with others a youngster can ask, Bobbie's father got off quite easily, George T. Hillman tells us in *Nature Magazine*. The story, we read, opens down in Mexico. In Chihuahua "there grows a spurge family, *Euphorbiaceæ*, whose commonly three-celled bean pod is chosen by a bean moth, *Carpocapsa saltitans*, to furnish shelter and food for its eggs and larvæ." Reading on:

Without the opportunity to study the habits of the adult moth and the deposit of eggs on the plant, one would have to guess at details concerning just when and where the eggs are laid.

The evidence at hand, however, indicates that the larval life begins inside the bean after the seed is quite mature. The egg is presumably laid in the flower or still green and tender seed pod, and there develops into a larva, which, finding itself surrounded by a rich tasty meal, proceeds to eat away the interior of the bean. Apparently quite content, it remains a prisoner in this hollow shell, lining the inside with silk from the tiny spinneret located in its head.

At this point the bean becomes marketable. It is collected and shipped north, to be sold at three to eight for 25 cents, for the entertainment of little boys, both young and old.

THE larva, "now being much overweight, and having nothing better to do, begins a long series of reducing exercises which are responsible for its fame." They are described thus:

The nature of this activity was watched one day after cutting away the side of the bean.

The larva immediately began to weave a silk cover across the opening, and continued until it was closed perfectly tight. This we then proceeded to cut away, and immediately it spun another cover. The game was played over a third time, but this cover was quite thin so that in a strong light and with the aid of a microscope the little jumper's actions could be watched with ease.

On the rear segments of its body are two rows of four prolegs, and on the first three segments is a double row of three legs which represent the true legs to appear later in the cycle. Each of the six true legs terminates in a hook, while each of the other eight has a ring of some forty tiny catches that may be fastened at will to the silk lining of the shell.

When the front and rear rows of hooks are caught into the lining on opposite sides of the shell, a sudden contraction of the body snaps the catches loose and the momentum causes the bean to jump. The larva weighs about as much as the shell.

Does your family hold a conference to decide the time of day?

MOST AMERICAN FAMILIES waste a lot of time worrying about time. Father's watch tallied with the clock in the terminal tower this morning. It must be right! Mother knows she set the kitchen clock by the noon whistles. Brother checked the mantel clock with the radio. Sister regulates her wrist-watch by the high-school clock. But no two times agree! Which is right, if any?

End these time-consuming conferences for all time! Plug a Telechron ★ Electric Timekeeper into a convenient light socket, and set all other clocks and watches by it. Driven by electric impulses governed by a Telechron Master Clock in the power house, it will bring you time that can't be questioned. It requires no winding or regulating. It costs less than 10c a month for current. Telechron is the original self-starting synchronous electric clock. The Warren Telechron Company made this time service possible by installing its master clocks in America's power houses. Telechron Clocks offer the widest range of models, created by distinguished designers—from $9.75 to $55. The Revere Clock Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, manufactures grandfather's clocks and chiming clocks of all kinds, equipped with Telechron motors, at prices ranging up to $1200. There's a Telechron dealer near you. Look for him under "Telechron" in your classified telephone directory. Warren Telechron Company, Ashland, Massachusetts. In Canada, Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto.

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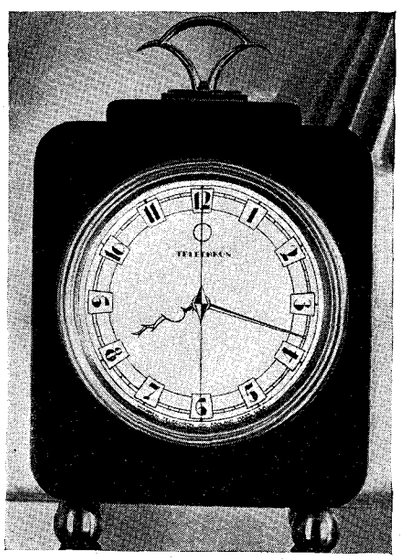

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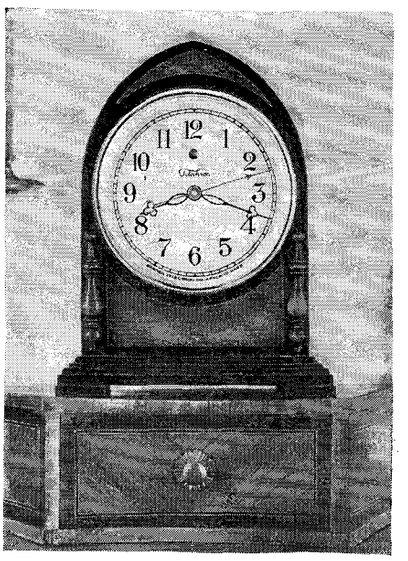

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12 DAYS . . . NOV. 18 TO NOV. 30 . . . $150 UP

Celebrate Thanksgiving Day differently this year . . . Cruise to Bermuda, Nassau . . . and Havana . . . in the Cunarder, Franconia, renowned world cruising liner, and draw nerve-relaxing dividends the rest of the year.

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16 DAYS . . . DEC. 2 TO DEC. 18 . . . $175 UP

Do your Christmas shopping in the West Indies . . . it's simple . . . it's different . . . it's cheaper via Cunard than staying at home. 16 Days in the Franconia to Port-au-Prince, Kingston, Colon, Havana and Nassau. 8 other Cunard Cruises varying in duration from 8 to 18 days . . . with sailings from Dec. 20 to April 16. Rates from $111 up, with shore excursions $126 up, according to steamer and length of cruise.

HAVANA SERVICE . . . The "Caronia" and "Carmania" . . . those popular trans-atlantic liners . . . big ships that exceed by thousands of tons any other steamer in the Havana Service, sail every Wednesday and Saturday . . . New York to Havana . . . First Class: one way $90 up, round trip $170 up. Two Special Eight Day Cruises to Nassau and Havana December 26 and January 10 . . . $170 up.

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Carry your funds in Cunard Traveller's Cheques
Send for descriptive literature to your local agent or 25 Broadway, New York

CUNARD

Turning the Tables on the Gangster of the Sea

THAT terror of bathers, the shark of the Australian coast, villain of many aquatic tragedies, is no longer having everything his own way.

The hunter has become the hunted.

Tho he may still snap a morsel or two off some rash swimmer, human shark killers are hot on his trail, and ultimately his numbers must dwindle.

For a dead shark is worth good money. His hide, liver, flesh and other parts are of such commercial value that it pays to often occur. The monsters dash at each other with open mouths, and with a snap of their razor-like teeth one can cut his antagonist in twain."

Shark hunting began as a sport, but then, we are told:

It was discovered that the shark has a fine liver which yields great quantities of oil of medicinal value, and that certain portions of the creature are considered as edible delicacies in the Far East. A definite industry slowly developed, and when some one found out that the skin could be tanned, and that shagreen was a valuable commercial product, the industry made a decided spurt forward.

Illustration by courtesy of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*

Big Enough to Swallow Jonah—In Sections

sally forth and kill him. And that discovery has inspired the hitherto patient victims of this gangster of the sea to make war upon him at last.

In a copyrighted dispatch from Port Stephens, Australia, to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* Magazine, we are invited to observe one of the monsters as he patrolled the clear waters of the Pacific. Suddenly, we are told, he came upon a potential dinner.

That it was a brother shark, smaller than this marauding tiger of the deep, and in trouble, made no difference.

Like a flash the marine cannibal darted to the slaughter of the smaller shark, which was tangled in the nets of shark fishers.

Seizing his victim in his terrible jaws we read, the large shark dashed away to consume his meal at a safe distance.

But swift retribution was visited upon the finny murderer. Ten minutes later the monster himself became entangled in another net. Taken prisoner by the fishers, he was fittingly punished for his crimes by being put to death for commercial purposes. His victim, to whom this intervention came too late, was found half-way down the monster's throat.

Mr. Mills-Joyce tells the story in an account of the commercial shark fisheries of Australia, remarking further of the savagery of these monsters that "desperate fights between sharks for fish caught in the nets

The most striking example of the enormous value of the research work on monsters of the deep is to be found in the development of the shark fisheries around the coast of Australia, which owes its inception to Capt. G. R. Turner, D.S.C., the veteran shark-catcher of the Pacific.

Shark hunting in the past has been left to a few fishermen who, for the mere sport of hooking a hard-fighting, hard-dying fish and of pitting their skill against the brute force of the maddened monster, fished for the sake of the thrill and the lust of killing a merciless, crafty, and cruel foe.

Now, at Port Stephens, the lure of the baited hook is no longer used. In its stead, nets cunningly constructed and effectively laid to bar the brutes' progress are taking a great toll of sharks.

The shark fisherman's day begins at 2:30 in the morning with a hasty snack, and a cup of tea, then the boats are pushed out.

These boats are thirty feet long, fitted with twelve-horse-power Diesel engines, and are solidly constructed to withstand any amount of buffeting. An early start is made in order to be on the fishing grounds in the calm of daybreak, and so avoid the choppy sea which an icy wind develops, rendering the handling of the nets difficult.

By the dim light of the stars, in silence broken only by the regular bark of the exhaust, and an occasional grunt of a dolphin, speculation is rife among the hunters as to the extent of the morning's catch.

Half an hour's run from the steep headlands guarding the entrance to the port,

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two floating buoys indicate the end of a net.

A thousand feet away two more buoys mark the other end. The net hangs between these buoys. The ground rope is weighted with four-ounce leads every three feet, and the head-line is buoyed by glass floats, five inches in diameter, placed every eight feet. The nets are twelve, sixteen, or twenty inch mesh and twenty feet deep, and may be used in water of that depth or down to 120 feet. So far the shallower water has yielded the greater number of sharks.

When a shark is enmeshed the net is dragged upward at the spot till the creature's head is above the surface of the water; a large hook suspended from the derrick is then thrust into its jaws, and it is dispatched by the heavy blows of a club on the back of the head or by a bullet through the brain, which is on top of the snout.

Even after a shark has been killed his muscles reflex and cause him to thrash his tail wildly. I have seen several men hurt by such tail-thrashing.

WHEN the boats return to the depot "a rope is secured round the tails of the sharks, and they are lifted to the dock by means of a derrick worked with a hand winch." Then begins the work of preparing the shark for market, a process described thus:

First the fins are removed; these are cut off close to the body and are then dried in the sun or in patent dehydrators. They are exported to the East, where they are a great delicacy, being converted into soups or gelatin.

A ton of mixed sharks yields about twenty pounds of dried fin; the loss of weight on drying amounts to approximately 60 per cent.

Next the skin is stript from the carcasses, the tails being first chopped off, and the hide slit down the back and round the body behind the gill openings.

The skin of the shark is covered with minute dense calcified papillæ, known individually as denticles and collectively as shagreen, and these must be removed before or during tanning if the leather is to be used for other than ornamental purposes.

The flesh of the shark is cut into strips a foot long; these are soaked in brine and then hung in dehydrators to extract the moisture. It is then ready for shipment to the Malay States and Africa, where the demand for dried shark flesh for food is enormous.

The liver of a thirteen-foot tiger shark, which I saw captured and treated, measured seven feet long and weighed 200 pounds. Shark livers are extremely rich in oil, and in some parts of the world sharks are captured for this product alone.

The proportion of oil to the weight of the liver varies very greatly in the different species, and also with the age of the creature. The livers of older sharks yield more oil than those of younger ones. Yields computed from a large number of mixed sharks treated, including small ones, show that 28 per cent. of the weight of the liver—eighteen gallons to a ton of shark—is recovered as oil.

Shark-liver oil is used for the currying of leather, the tempering of steel, and in soap-making. It will probably be extensively used for medicinal purposes, for it is very rich in vitamins A and D, on which the therapeutic value of cod-liver oil is mainly based.

★

FOR THE ONE

WHO MUST FULFILL

LIFE'S HARDEST

OBLIGATION

★

LIFE changes so rapidly—even from day to day—that it is impossible to foresee and prepare for every emergency that may suddenly arise.

Yet there are a few definite obligations which must inevitably be assumed by nearly everyone.

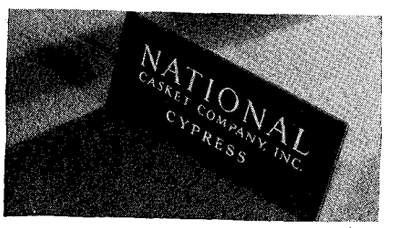
Perhaps the hardest of all such duties is the making of funeral arrangements. To most of us this occasion presents many perplexing questions involving the ceremony, the place, the type of casket, clothes, press notices, acknowledgments . . . all of them unfamiliar, all requiring immediate attention . . . at a time when stress of emotion makes clear thinking hard indeed.

Helpful as the funeral director can be, there are certain decisions which only a member of the family or intimate friend can make. It is a delicate and difficult task—unless there is some source of definite information to guide one's decisions.

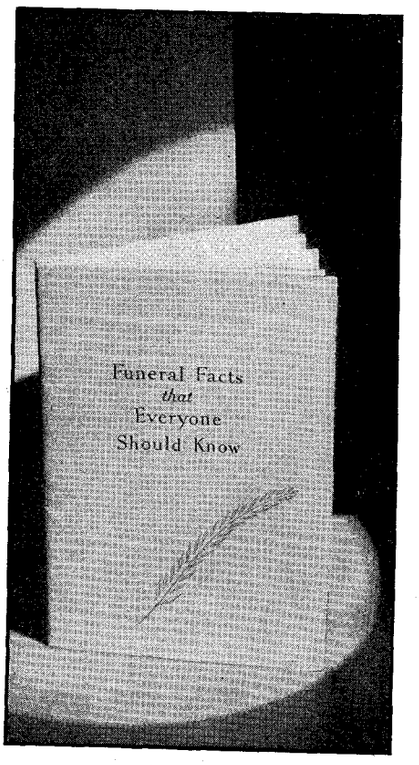
To supply such a guide, the National Casket Company has published a booklet, "Funeral Facts." It answers many questions . . . what should be done first? . . . who shall the funeral director be? . . . what does he do? . . . what casket will be most suitable? It covers completely every detail connected with this trying situation.

"Funeral Facts" is based on nearly fifty years' experience. It has been compiled with the aid of leading funeral directors. It is the type of booklet that should be kept with everyone's private papers as a help in time of need.

We shall be glad to send one or more copies in a plain envelope on request. Write Dept. W3, 60 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.



A small, inconspicuous trade mark specifying materials appears on every National casket. This trade mark is the guarantee of the National Casket Company that the casket represents the fullest possible value in quality workmanship. National caskets are sold everywhere, through funeral directors only—funeral directors who believe in recommending the best and in serving their clients well



NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY, INC.

Display Rooms in Twenty-seven Cities

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Who Is the True Investor?

THE HOPE THAT MANY of the saddened gamblers on the stock market have learned the lesson of 1929, and become investors, is exprest by a writer in *Barron's Weekly*.

And having exprest this hope, the writer, Mr. George Clarke Cox, finds himself up against the question, "What is the difference between an investor and a speculator?" So he tries to answer like this:

The true investor is characterized rather by his purpose in purchasing than by the things which he purchases. One may speculate in government bonds and invest in junk. What is the distinction? Probably no single reply would ever generally be accepted—but some things are clear.

1. First, the investor buys at a price based strictly on values, to hold for a considerable length of time. He expects to hold indefinitely, and not to sell until

a. Some weakness develops in his purchase, or

b. There is some better use for his money.

2. He buys for income, either present or proximate—not ultimate, for that is too indefinite.

3. The income which he seeks may be small or great, but is proportioned to the medium used. If he wants absolute safety, he will accept a small income from the highest-grade obligations. If he accepts a small current income from common stocks, it will be because there is reasonable chance that that small income will, in the course of a reasonable time, be a much larger income than that from high-grade obligations.

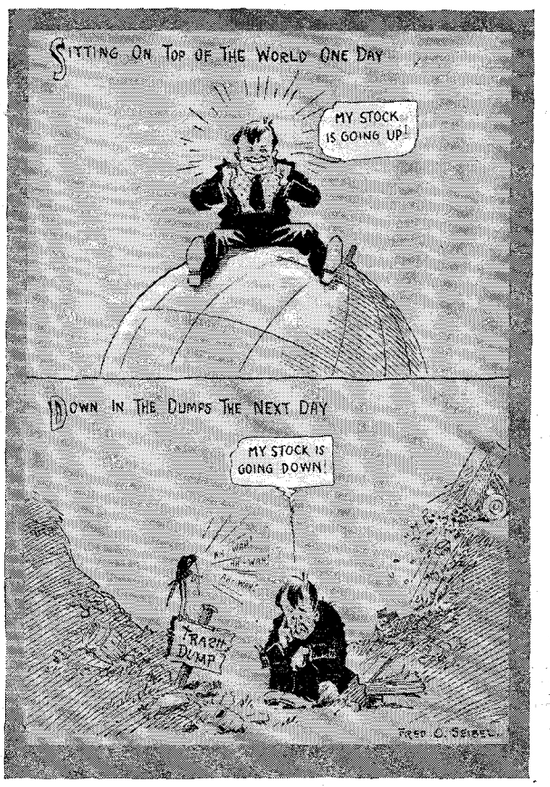
The investor thinking to hold indefinitely, except as noted above, expects that his common stocks will produce regular and increasing cash dividends, stock dividends, split-ups, rights, etc., so that, as the years go on, he may be repaid for taking that greater risk which is implicit in the common stock of any corporation as distinguished from the mortgage bonds of the same corporation.

He buys stocks as he plants an orchard—to enjoy its fruits.

He would not plant an orchard at all unless he had reasonable ground for believing that it would bear fruit.

It is not necessary that he should start with large returns. Indeed, he may have no returns whatsoever at first, and still be a sound investor, since the fundamental distinction of the investor is his purpose in buying.

It is hackneyed and unsound to say that the only investment stocks are those with long dividend records—altho such a criterion has great merit when combined with present growth and future prospects.


SITTING ON TOP OF THE WORLD ONE DAY
MY STOCK IS GOING UP!
DOWN IN THE DUMPS THE NEXT DAY
MY STOCK IS GOING DOWN!
TRASH DUMP
FRED O. SEIBEL

How You Feel When You Play the Stock Market!

—Seibel in the Richmond "Times-Dispatch."

BUT the investor of 1928 and 1929, we are reminded, lost all sense of value. The idea was to hold common stocks for natural growth in income, yet "opium dreams as to possibilities" became rife—

There were steel companies cited with special processes, chemical companies about to announce something revolutionary, radio-set manufacturers, etc. Stocks sold at thirty times earnings, forty times earnings, and, at its top, Electric Bond and Share sold at ninety-nine times total announced earnings.

Investors loathe to sell their stocks eventually saw their principal shrink perhaps as much as 40 per cent. from the highest paper top. Of course, the percentage of shrinkage varied, and in many cases there was little or no decline in income. However, "this decline in capital value is a serious matter even for investors, since there are few except the enormously wealthy who do not have to pledge their capital, at times, not in speculative marginal accounts, but in actual business transactions." So here comes what Mr. Cox calls "a nice question":

When the ordinary careful investor buys, must he buy to keep forever, or may he sell when prudence would indicate it? Must he be a Casabianca, and stay like a moron on the "burning deck" from which sensible people have long since fled?

CONFESSING himself unable to give categorical answers, he declares that—

At any rate, the sober investment guides like independent investment counsel, banks and trust companies, trustees of estates, and investment bankers, have a duty laid upon them to warn investors that, under certain circumstances, to continue to hold stocks is dangerous, and should be faced with full knowledge. Those conditions arise when stocks have reached a price which discounts any probable real earnings for many years ahead. To hold them after that point is to be a temperamental investor, mixing two processes.

We are a common-stock-holding public, but "the principle of holding common stocks for long-term investments may be overdone." If the public is to keep on buying common stocks, it must insist on more information about the companies whose stock it purchases. At this point the writer reflects that one by-product of the common-stock-holding movement "might be the restoration of independence to many individuals whom the modern movement toward great corporations has deprived of it":

The man who kept the corner grocery store in olden days is now but a part of some great chain. The man with the small manufacturing plant, making wagons, say, or the blacksmith, or the carpenter, is gradually swept into becoming a cog in the machinery of some great manufacturing company.

Now, if by intelligent study and by devotion, he can pick his partner by buying common stocks, he may recreate an independence; but it would be folly to expect that all men can be successful in this.

To buy common stocks is to go into business. Now, but a few men are ever largely successful in business. Participation in failures will not spell success.

Returning to his main discussion, Mr Cox remarks that the distinction between investing and speculating is not that the investor will grow rich and the speculator will get poor—

On the contrary, many speculators get rich, but they do not often remain so.

The investor does not necessarily become rich; but the man who follows sound investment principles never loses any considerable part of what he has saved. Investing must start with the earnings and savings of somebody. The investor wants to know, first of all, how to keep them; and no smash, not even such a smash as that of 1929, can deprive or has deprived the true investor of any considerable part of what he had.

The fundamental question for men who have earned or saved or inherited is, "Do I wish to be safe or do I wish to be sorry?"

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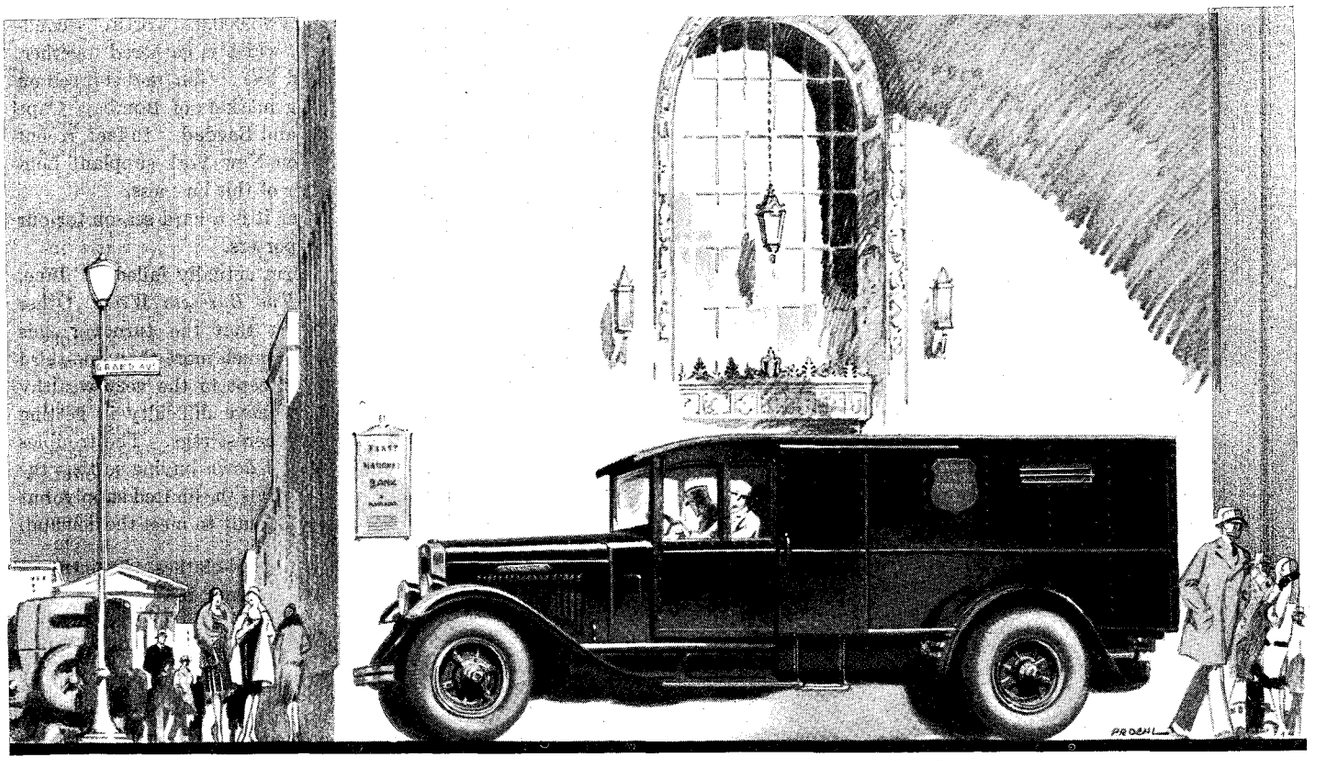
Brink's have over 500 International Trucks in Service ...but not a Single Service Station



Brink's experience with trucks takes in many makes and many years. The result has been complete standardization on Internationals.

HERE is a mammoth transportation company that has been enabled to hold down its investment in truck-service facilities to a minimum because of the outstanding service rendered by the company from which it buys its trucks—*International Harvester.*

Brink's Express Company owns a fleet of over 500 Internationals. They have branches in 78 of the largest cities. Their trucks serve these and 537 other cities and towns. *Yet Brink's do only the emergency servicing themselves.*

The bulk of this big service job is handled by International Harvester. From routine greasing to mechanical maintenance, the work is done by trained mechanics in our 161 Company-owned Branches.

Most of the work is done at night—for Brink's rigid schedules must not be interrupted. Brink's Express transports money—all the money in the world, you would think, for their annual volume in actual worth is nearly *fifty billions of dollars.*

Brink's Internationals have bodies of two thicknesses of steel, and windshields of bullet-proof glass. In every mechanical detail these trucks are built to provide the surest kind of transportation. They are so serviced that they go on providing it, for International Harvester has service wherever Brink's have trucks.

It is this unique "after-sale" service that has helped to give International Trucks their fame. Every user swears by it and so will you when you put your first International to work—and your five-hundredth!

INTERNATIONAL

The complete NEW line of International Speed Trucks and Heavy-Duty Trucks is on view at Branch and Dealer Showrooms throughout the United States. Ask for a demonstration of any model at your convenience.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 S. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA (INCORPORATED) Chicago, Illinois

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

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CITIES SERVICE COMMON

Seasoned Through Two Decades

CITIES SERVICE Common stock has been thoroughly seasoned through two decades, including the severe test of the World War and the drastic economic readjustment that followed the War.

The organization has behind it a long record of conservative management and rising earnings—and ahead of it the continuously expanding demand for CITIES SERVICE products—factors that determine the desirability of investing in the Common stock.

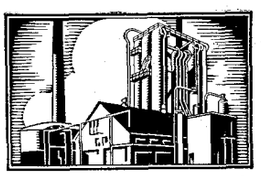
More than 750,000 individuals and institutions are receiving interest or dividends from CITIES SERVICE securities, including more than 390,000 owners of CITIES SERVICE COMPANY Common stock—one of the world's most widely held investment shares.

At the current market price, CITIES SERVICE Common stock yields, annually, over 6½% in stock and cash—payable monthly.

When you invest in CITIES SERVICE Common stock you become a partner in one of the largest industrial organizations in the country, with a record of twenty years of growth—and an assured future of greater usefulness.

Mail the coupon below and we will send you, without obligation on your part, an interesting booklet describing CITIES SERVICE and its investment securities.

CREW LEVICK COMPANY



Cracking Units at Crew Levick Company's Petty Island Refinery.

A CITIES SERVICE subsidiary—one of the oldest petroleum companies in existence. The original Crew Levick Company was founded in 1862, shortly after the first oil well—the famous Drake Well in Titusville, Pa.—was drilled. The Company owns and operates a complete compounding plant for the handling of products for export and a refinery with a rated daily capacity of 5,000 barrels, which are located at Petty Island in the Delaware River opposite Philadelphia. In addition, the Company owns and operates a refinery at Titusville with a daily capacity of 2,000 barrels and owns 400 miles of main and gathering lines in connection with its oil production in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Crew Levick Company also has an extensive marketing system distributing refined petroleum products through tank and service stations located in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Delaware, Virginia and District of Columbia.

HENRY L. DOHERTY & COMPANY

60 Wall Street New York City

Branches in Principal Cities

Cities Service Radio Program—every Friday, 8 P. M., Eastern Standard Time—N.B.C. Coast-to-Coast and Canadian network—WEAF and 33 Stations.

HENRY L. DOHERTY & COMPANY
60 Wall Street, New York City
Send copy of booklet describing the Cities Service organization and the investment possibilities of its securities.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

(00092-183)

The Slump in Second-Hand Clothes Exports

BECAUSE business men here wear their old clothes a little longer in dull times, "Cape Town's dusky dandies and Calcutta's Beau Brummels are having a hard time keeping up appearances," we read in *The Business Week*.

The second-hand clothing trade is actually something of an item in our international commerce.

In the last three years we have exported annually nearly $6,000,000 worth of second-hand clothing, which is gathered together, carefully baled like cotton, and shipped off to the clothing markets of Bombay, Cape Town, Cairo, and Bagdad. In fact, recent years have seen New York supplant London as a center of this business.

But this year it is a hard season for our old-clothes exporters.

One large firm actually failed in June, according to *The Business Week*. Other exporters expect that the turnover this year will be not much more than one-third the normal. Except in the very wealthy centers, dealers have difficulty in getting more than the merest rags. The troubles in India have cut down buying so that the demand there equals the limited supply, but elsewhere it is difficult to meet the demand.

THIS second-hand-clothes business—a comparative newcomer in this country—started when rag collectors tried to dispose of whole garments appearing among the rags they bought. They disposed of them first by cleaning and mending them, and selling them in certain sections of New York and Chicago. Then the rising domestic standard of living narrowed the market, "and second-hand-clothes dealers turned to a handful of exporters who had developed foreign markets, building on the experience of the British and in part supplanting these old hands at the business because of the higher quality of American products." As we read further:

India has become the largest market in volume for America's cast-off clothing, but South Africa is more lucrative because of the better quality of garments demanded. Irak, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt absorb thousands of bales annually.

Value of total annual exports from the United States to India aggregates nearly $1,000,000. The South African trade runs nearly to $2,000,000, tho the quantity is considerably less and the business has been hurt by increasing duties. Annual sales to Irak for the last three years average nearly $100,000.

For the other countries the totals are smaller.

Turkey used to be the foremost market for second-hand clothing, absorbing, annually, worn garments valued at $3,000,000, until prohibitive duties imposed by the Kemal Government closed the door.

IT seems that fashions change in second-hand clothes as well as new:

Indian men are beginning to show a fancy for European trousers despite the fact that they have ignored them for years, have gone in strong for vests (sometimes

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wearing as many as four at a time), and for bright jackets.

The South Africans prefer lighter colors, demand the latest styles, have a penchant for long army overcoats. The Iraki like dress-coats; Egyptians, light-weight garments. Ladies' jackets and coats, and men's vests, jackets, and overcoats are sought. Trousers, at least second-hand ones, have never been popular. Business is done directly with jobbers, who in turn sell to native pedlers.

Trade-Mark Service in the Telephone Book

WHO hasn't had the experience at one time or another of deciding to buy some particular product or service, familiar enough through national advertising, and then being unable to discover where to buy it?

The advertisement may tell you to go to the nearest dealer.

But who is this nearest dealer? What is his address? What is his telephone number?

Right here the telephone companies have been stepping in to furnish what a writer in *The Southern Telephone News* (Atlanta) calls "the final link in the merchandising chain that directs the consumer to the local supply of the desired product or service."

THIS forward step in the history of merchandising has taken the form of the "Where to Buy It" feature of the classified telephone directory. The writer in *The Southern Telephone News* explains:

Trade-Mark Merchandising Service consists in listing in the classified telephone directories a manufacturer's trade name together with descriptive text matter, a reproduction of his trade-mark, and the phrase "Where to Buy It," followed by the names, addresses and telephone numbers of his local dealers, agents, representatives or service stations. This service may be placed in the classified directories alphabetically by name, or under the classification generally descriptive of the product or service, or at both locations. For example, dealers in Ford automobiles are listed under the heading "Ford Authorized Sales and Service" in the F's, with a cross-reference under Automobiles; dealers carrying Gruen Guild Watches are listed under the trade-mark "Gruen Guild Watches" in the G's, and this, in turn, is cross-referenced under the general heading "Jewelers," as shown in the illustration. "Toledo Scales" is placed under the classification of "Scales," as illustrated, and a cross-reference under the name "Toledo Scales" alphabeted in the "T" pages.

Trade-Mark Merchandising Service is an extension of the usefulness of the classified telephone directories.

The directories still, as heretofore, enable the telephone user to find the nearest plumber, grocer or garage, but they now go further than this and enable him to locate the nearest dealer who carries a particular make of tire, radio, or other trade-marked product, and tell him "Where to Buy It."

THIS service is not offered as advertising, it is distinctly pointed out:

It is a step in merchandising which supplements a manufacturer's national

In times like these . . .

DON'T EXPERIMENT

THE WISE investor today is buying only into those companies which have, over a period of time, proved their ability to weather wars, panics and depressions because they have fortified their financial strength by plowing back into their capital structure, in the form of tremendous surpluses, a substantial part of their earnings during periods of prosperity

You are making just such a dependable investment when you purchase Corporate Trust Shares —a fixed investment trust composed of the 28 stocks listed at the right. The combined assets of these companies exceed 23 billion dollars; while surplus amounts to 5 billion, 890 million dollars. The average age of the companies, or their direct predecessors, is 58 years, and dividends have been paid without interruption for an average of 33 years

We recommend Corporate Trust Shares for conservative investment, combining diversification, marketability and excellent return. The independent trustee, with whom stocks are deposited, also holds a cash reserve fund of more than 4 million dollars designed to stabilize a minimum distribution of 70¢ per share per year, payable semi-annually. The minimum coupon is an excellent return at present market prices. A historical check shows that for a period of 17 years in the past the actual return would have greatly exceeded the coupon minimum. Shareholders receive all distributions in excess of the minimum designed by coupon, and in addition receive all interest earnings on the reserve fund.

Price at the market

CORPORATE TRUST SHARES

represent an ownership interest in these 28 great companies.

RAILROADS
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe
Illinois Central
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New York Central
Pennsylvania Railroad
Southern Pacific
Union Pacific

OILS
Standard Oil of California
Standard Oil of Indiana
Standard Oil (New Jersey)
Standard Oil of New York
Texas Corporation

UTILITIES and QUASI-UTILITIES
American Tel. & Tel.
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.
General Electric
Westinghouse Electric
Western Union Telegraph

INDUSTRIALS
American Tobacco
Amer. Rad. & Stand. San.
du Pont
Eastman Kodak
Ingersoll Rand
International Harvester
National Biscuit
Otis Elevator
United Fruit
United States Steel
Woolworth

MOODY'S COMPOSITE PORTFOLIO RATING "A"

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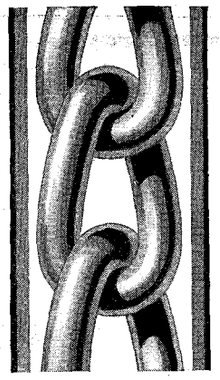


Get yours before the first stampede—accept only Genuine

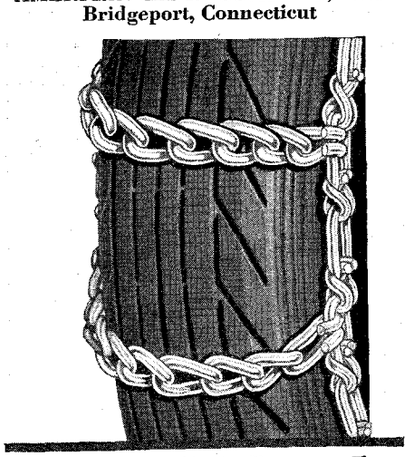
WEED CHAINS

YOU have seen it happen—the first snow storm of the winter, and car owners lined up at the curb to buy Weed Tire Chains. It happens every year.

Get your Weeds *before* you need them. Buy them today while stocks are complete. Be ready to meet the worst that winter can do to streets and roads.

Be sure you get genuine Weed Tire Chains with brass plaited cross chains, galvanized non-kinking side chains and red connecting hooks, with "Weed" stamped on each hook.

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, *INC.*
Bridgeport, Connecticut



Weed Tire Chain Radio Program: Tune in every Friday evening at 8.30 Eastern Standard Time, 7.30 Central Standard Time, over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

advertising, and links up his local dealers with it.

When national advertising has convinced a prospective customer that he should buy a given article, Trade-Mark Service tells him who sells it.

Looking at it from the point of view of the dealer, the service directs to his store prospective purchasers who have already been "sold" by a manufacturer's advertising.

Our Living Standards Under Scrutiny

WHEN that Minneapolis banker ventured the opinion that "our standard of living is too high," the sharp contradictions from the President of the United States as well as from the President of the American Bankers Association were widely echoed in the press.

But the discussion does not down.

The popular view, as stated in the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, is that "the more complex and costly the world demand for comforts, conveniences, luxuries, as well as necessaries of life, the better." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* would like to have Mr. Barton specify just what particular standard he would scale down—

Is it that distinguishing feature of the American residence, the prevalence of plumbing? Were the Standard Sanitary one of Mr. Barton's customers, he would hear a protest on that point.

Is it the radio? The automobile? A hundred lines of industry would drown his voice in a thunderous "no."

The diversified diet, that draws on the products of every clime and constitutes the support of specialized agriculture? What a row that suggestion would raise.

Education, the telephone, and item after item could be enumerated which enter into living conditions to establish the level for some, and the standards for others to strive at.

But this may be unjust to Mr. Barton. He was speaking to bankers, and his reference to "our standards" may have been exclusive. He could have thought bankers were living too high. Perhaps Mr. Barton's own style of living would throw needed light on the elucidation of his theme.

"As to the great bulk of the people," insists the Raleigh *News and Observer*, "the standards are not too high, and with very many they are too low." This, we are told, "is seen where pellagra has increased a 'poor man's desease,' due to lack of nourishing food."

But "it is possible that the Minneapolis heretic was right to some degree," reflects the Springfield *Republican*—

"We must keep up with the Joneses" may become the false basis of the national economy.

Enticing novelties, new inventions, high-power salesmanship, aided by the instalment system, and every one made somewhat giddy by the mania for speculation and the entrancing vision of riches may draw a nation beyond its depth—even the most affluent nation on earth.

Probably the Minneapolis banker would defend his position by citing a report just made by the Chief of the Chemical Division

Investment Advisory Service

Our entire organization is at the disposal of the Investor. Particular investment problems will receive the attention of our Investment Advisory Service.

McDONNELL & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 BROADWAY
and
Produce Exchange Building
NEW YORK
San Francisco Oakland

PROBATE GENEALOGISTS
TO LAWYERS AND BANKERS
Unknown, missing heirs located. Research (our expense) in all countries for owners of probate estates, dormant bank acc'ts, terminated trust funds, etc. *Reporting correspondents desired.* Write for information.
W. C. COX & COMPANY, Inc.
Federal Reserve Bank Building Chicago

To read Emily Post's
PERSONALITY OF A HOUSE
is "like sitting tête-à-tête with a gracious woman whose mind and heart are full of knowledge and wisdom and happy experience in the making of beautiful homes while she talks about the means and methods and materials by which the home can be rendered beautiful and livable and welcoming."—says *The New York Times.*
The Personality of a House
Cloth bound, 537 pages. $4.00; *by mail,* $4.18.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK

HOW WOMEN CAN MAKE **Money** AT HOME
Practical ways for women in a large city, small town or the country, regardless of age, social position or special training, to add to income without investing money. Tells what to do. What to avoid, etc.
By Mae Savel Croy (Mrs. Homer Croy)
Cloth. 304 pages. $2.00; $2.14, post-paid. At all booksellers or direct from
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

STANDARD DICTIONARY
superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates

Is Your Health Slipping?
Are you feeling "Stale"—"Run-down"—"Resistance" low—Power and Endurance diminished?
If so, get busy *now*—investigate this new common-sense method of putting men and women into healthy condition with plenty of pep—clear and ruddy complexion, weight what it should be, brain keenly alert.

FREE "HOW TO ASSURE YOUR HEALTH"
Write for an inspiring booklet, "How to Assure Your Health," which gives you complete details of an original and new method for better health. A system free from starvation dieting, noxious medicines or exhausting exercises; which requires no special apparatus, and which is accomplishing wonders. Through it you may achieve notable results in your own home in a few minutes a day.
Highly Endorsed by
BABE RUTH, America's Baseball Idol
S. L. ROTHAFEL ("Roxy")
AND LEADING PHYSICIANS
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of the Department of Commerce concerning what is known as the beauty business.

This business now ranks up among the first ten in volume, the amount now expended by American women, and also men, on cosmetics and the services of beauty specialists, being a billion dollars a year. These personal services cost $500,000,000 a year; the other $500,000,000 going to pay for 2,000 tons of rouge, 4,000 tons of face-powder, 6,000 tons of bath-salts, 25,000 tons of nourishing, vanishing, and other facial creams, 26,000 tons of skin-lotions, and more than 50,000 tons of cold-cream, not to mention various kinds of containers, compacts, and powder-puffs.

To be sure, the manufacture and distribution of such articles have built up great industries in which people work for a living. Yet it may be possible that in this line we, the people, have overextended ourselves, that a standard of living has been developed too high to be comfortably maintained, even by the great American pocketbook.

However, on the whole, *The Republican* agrees that essentially President Hoover was right:

Housing, heating, lighting, refrigeration, sanitation, convenience, comfort, and beauty have risen enormously in the standards of home-life in this country, but there is no extravagance, no waste on personal vanities, in this development. Illustrations could be multiplied.

THEN an interesting question is raised by the Brooklyn *Eagle*: "Can the living standard be lifted to such a point that the average person will not care much whether it improves or not?" And the editor continues:

To be concrete, having one coat is an extraordinary advantage over going without any; a second coat brings a real and appreciated increase of comfort; a third is most acceptable, even a fourth; but not every man wants five, and when it comes to fifty coats, only emperors keep that many. And so it goes with other possessions.

So, conceivably, too, with the sum total of all possessions the greater that total, the less do we long to increase it, the less do we mind the loss of this item or that.

A standard of living might be as high as its possessors cared to have it and still be inflated by energetic efforts on the part of the producers of goods. But they would in such a case find it as difficult to keep up the inflated standard as others find it to keep up any other sort of inflation.

There seems not the least reason to suppose that the United States has in the past years approached any such height in the standard of living.

What has undoubtedly happened is that millions of persons have become during the past fifteen years acquainted with a degree of comfort not previously known to them. They have acquired the habit of such comfort, but not so completely as they would and doubtless will acquire it with further acquaintance.

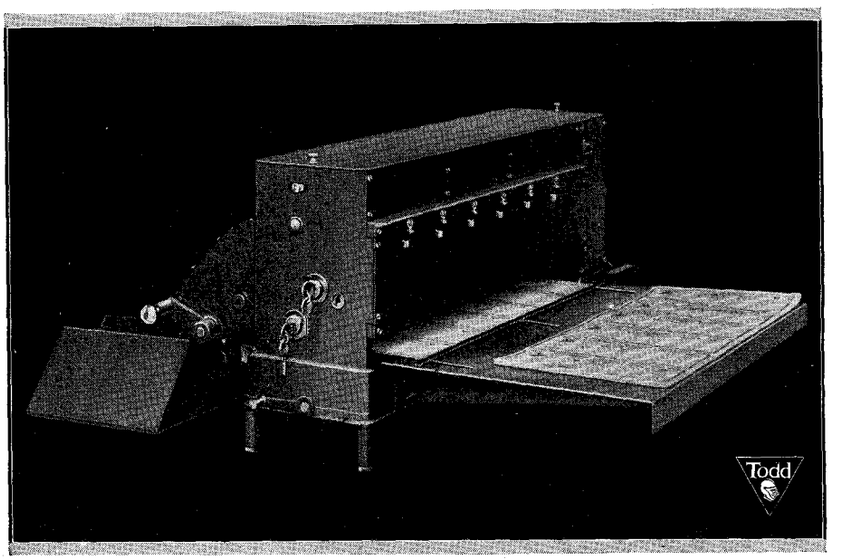
Such persons, and they include the greater part of our city populations, know how to do with less for a time.

The standard of living can be built up again, without doubt, when business conditions permit.

But to do so will take more effort the higher the standard is to go. That task will rest with the makers and the sellers of goods. We have long passed that level in the standard of living where improvements will sell themselves.

MUCH SWIFTER, SIMPLER, SAFER THAN EXECUTIVE FOUNTAIN PENS . . .

THE TODD CHECK SIGNER



THE executive, whose duty it is to sign checks, can hand-sign about 300 an hour—if he's a rapid penman. But it's grueling, cramping physical labor. It drains the energy and wastes the time of a man who should be devoting himself to more profitable duties. Efficiency and economy demand that check signing be made a detail task like typing or filing. City and state governments, banks, railroads, public utilities and manufacturers of all kinds everywhere have proved its possibility—by the installation of a Todd Check Signer.

Electrically operated, the Todd Check Signer requires the attention of only one employee. Sheets of checks fed into the model shown above are signed, cut and stacked in numerical order at the rate of 7500 an hour. With practice, much higher speeds are attained. Two Yale locks and a built-in meter, which records every check passing through the machine, simplify the matter of executive supervision. A smaller model signs 1200 checks an hour.

The Todd Check Signer, signing checks fifteen times faster than they can be done by hand, obviously will soon pay for itself as well as for the checks it uses! And it is not only swifter, but very much safer. Its signature appears upon an intricate background, accompanied by a facsimile of an individual, a building, a trade-mark or some other distinguishing emblem. It is more difficult to counterfeit than any other ever devised.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Blessed Resignation.—"Yes, dearie! 'E's 'eaps better now, since the doctor told 'im 'e'd never be able to work again!"—*Humorist (London).*

Ring Around a Rosie.—"Why do you play golf so much?"

"It keeps me fit."

"What for?"

"Golf."—*Optimist.*

And Quit Being an Icicle.—Discussing the trade cycles, Sam Hill, *in The Cincinnati Enquirer*, says what the country needs is a buy-cycle.

Well, all it has to do is use its try-cycle.—*Huntington Advertiser.*

Painless Worker.—"I am sorry," said the dentist, "but you can not have an appointment with me this afternoon. I have eighteen cavities to fill." And he picked up his golf-bag and went out.—*Juggler.*

Silver Lining.—AL FALFA—"That drought cost us over 5,000 bushels of wheat."

MRS. AL F.—"Yes, but there is no evil without some good and you know that during that dry spell we could at least get some salt out of the shakers."—*Pathfinder.*

Must Have Had Wings.—FOREMAN—"Well, everything all right?"

"NIGHT WATCHMAN—"Yes, I haven't done so bad for the first night. I've checked off everything, and there's only one thing missing—the steam-roller."—*The Humorist.*

By Actual Measurement.—"So you took that pippin home from the movie last night."

"Yeh."

"How far does she live from the theater?"

"Oh, three soda-fountains and a candy-store."—*Florida Times-Union.*

Two-Thirds for the Lord.—"Thanks very much," said the vicar, as little Tommy handed up his offering for the harvest festival; "I must call round this afternoon and thank your mother for these eight beautiful apples."

"P-please, sir," stammered Tommy, "would you m-mind thanking her for t-twelve apples?"—*Bystander.*

Flank Attack.—The camp counselor was explaining the rules of a new game.

"If the enemy calls your number from his side of the battle-field," she said, "you must be a 'dead man' immediately. Drop just where you are and lie still."

Ten minutes later, came an agonized whisper from the youngest camper:

"Please may I move now? I'm a dead man, but I'm on an ant-hill!"—*Parents' Magazine.*

Aids to Beating the Game.—"There is nothing so satisfactory as a clear conscience."

"No," answered Senator Sorghum; "and the next best thing is a good lawyer."—*Washington Star.*

His Faux Pas.—"Do you mean to say," asked the magistrate, "that such a physical wreck as your husband gave you that black eye?"

The woman smiled proudly.

"'E wasn't a physical wreck, your worship," she said, "till 'e gave me that black eye."—*Army and Navy Journal.*

OFFICIAL PROGRAM
13
THE BOY WHO WON THE GAME FINDS THAT THE PROGRAM HAS HIM LISTED AS NO. 16 AND THE WEAKEST PLAYER ON THE TEAM, IS DOWN AS NO 13

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Life's Darkest Moment

—H. T. Webster in the New York "World."

Physician, Heal Thyself.—FITZGERALD—"Why the rope around the finger?"

MACKAY—"My wife put it there so I'd remember to mail a letter."

FITZGERALD—"Did you mail it?"

MACKAY—"No. She forgot to give it to me."—*Ajiaco.*

It Wears Well.—We read again that a Bostonian was showing a visiting Briton around. "This is Bunker Hill Monument—where Warren fell, you know."

The visitor surveyed the lofty shaft thoughtfully, and then said: "Nasty fall! Killed him, of course?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Own Your Own Alp.—A news item from Geneva says that the canny Swiss, who know more about pleasing tourists than any other people, are experimenting with the idea of artificially heating small mountain lakes so that visiting firemen can go swimming in them. If the plan is a success, the idea is to get ready for next summer by building several Tom Thumb Alps for mountain-climbers who do not like high places.—*Spokane Spokesman-Review.*

Chin Music.—Jane, aged four, had been taken to the movies for the first time. Her older sister had recently been to a "talkie" performance and asked Jane, in great excitement, if there were "talkies" at the movie she saw. Jane answered, "Oh, no, only the two back of Daddy."—*Parents' Magazine.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

No Prejudice.—Young Lady—18 years as beginner in respectable office, or otherwise.—*Ad in the Havana American.*

High Visibility.—86th West—Lady, pleasant, sunny (3 exposures).—*Apartment ad in the New York Times.*

Broiled Fighting Cocks.—Fascisti launch program to cremate formidable fighting force.—*Yankee Clipper.*

Sez You!—All breadcasts will be put on a coach-to-coast network by the Nationan Broadmasting Co.—*Worcester (Mass.) Evening Gazette.*

Cupid's Crack Shot.—Announcement of the betrothal of Miss Grace Loving and Clarence Kissam was made.—*Long Beach (Calif.,) Press-Telegram.*

Wet Party.—

DROWNED TAXIMAN
TREATED TO LIQUOR
ABOARD OHIO YACHT

—*Toronto Globe.*

All Things to All Men.—"Made-to-Measure Clothing" a Specialty: also Cement and Dynamite.—*Letter-head forwarded by a Slips That Pass fan in Hamilton, Ontario.*

High Roller.—Operatives of the police stolen-car department were ordered Tuesday to pick up a green roadster "driven by a good-looking blonde with wire wheels."—*Oklahoma paper.*

Losers' Manners.—The Mayor of Philadelphia to-day congratulated the Mayor of St. Louis on the winning of the National pennant by the Cardinals. Mayor Mackey wired Mayor Miller that the Cardinals "will be welcomed in Philadelphia with out traditional hospitality."—*New York Times.*

Mustn't Tell!—Judge B sentenced a young man to nine months in the penitentiary for his confession of having stolen his mother's and several neighbors' chickens.—*South Dakota paper.*

Reverse Solomon.—Not being overly bright mentally the judge used clemency.—*Same paper, same story.*

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